

RG104 Entry 1

Box 30

July 1, 1850 – December 31, 1850
General Correspondence

Documents are in rough chronological order but are not separated by Branch Mint facility or subject. Blank sheets and routine endorsements have been omitted. Annotations and addenda sheets have been digitized as they appear in the originals.

This series was assembled at a later date and its contents were likely edited or reorganized multiple times.

Wm. H. P.

31 July 1850

Dear Sir,

An examination of the appropriation bill which you
were kind enough to send me I find an omission in the item
of Salaries, & am fearful that the ^{amount} which we have added for
the most our contingent expenses, is too small. I have called
the attention of the Secretary to these matters in a letter of which I
enclose you a copy. Should he fail to advise the Committee of our
wants I feel assured that you will explain the matter & oblige,

Your very sincere friend

R. M. P.

a

Am. J. R. F. H. S. }
N. R. }
Washington. }

Minut of the Minutes Notes,
Philadelphia, 31 July 1860

2,

In consequence of the great necessity of clerical labor required in this
department, I obtained the consent of the President, communicated
in a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury of the 15th ult., to the approval
and of a new clerk to the Treasurer of the Mint at a salary of \$1200,
under the authority of the 34th & 35th sections of the Mint Act of Jan. 18, 1857.
Frequently, under date of the 15th ult., I requested that an additional
appropriation of \$1200 might be voted for, to pay the salary of this clerk. I
regret to find, however, upon examination of the appropriations reported for
this Mint, that the sum of salaries is still deficient by \$1200, and I dare
not presume to renew my request that the attention of the proper committee may
be called, to supply the deficiency. We require, for salaries, \$21,000.

At the same time I think it but prudent to request that the item
for an incidental & contingent expenses may be increased from \$17,000 to
\$20,000. The expenses of the Mint will to a certain extent be commensurate
with the great production of California. The former estimate, I had
no intention that was necessarily required from this source, and was not correct
for the present month, however, these expenses have reached
about \$2,600,000. I have all the information in regard to the amount
and that no receipt of \$100,000 for the funding of the year will not be
less than \$20,000,000. The increase in the estimate is therefore absolutely

I have the honor to be

very respectfully your faithful servant,

Wm. H. C. Smith,
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington

Memoranda relative to means required for fiscal year 1880-1

250,000
15,000,000
4

Probable incidental expenses @ \$7,000 per m.	84,000.
Probable mortgage (Mr. Bahr to July 20 is \$10,000)	40,000
Salaries	21,000
Wages (at \$200 per m) 12 m	32,000
Over & come	300
	<u>177,300</u>

Probable means

Deductions on billions @ \$100 per m.

Cyfer

Deposits existing

102,000

10,000

8,000

129,000

Required

Specific

Eq^t. for incidentals

57,300

53,700

4,000

115,000

Specific \$20,000 Salaries

Wages 32,000

Over 300
57,300

Estimated for Incidentals \$22,000.

150-143

24-32-

21791 1177

117.89

.075

70

5500

New York July 31st

P. L. Patterson Esq

Director U. S. Mint

Philadelphia

Dr Sir

Enclosed we

send you 2 Packages Gold Dust. for
Adams & Co Express for which please send
us certificate of assay in our name.
and the amt as soon as same can be
coined And Oblige

Yours Truly

Wm H Brown

6.643.21

12-10
56-7-11

WEEKS, KELLEY & CO., Specie, Bank Note and Collection House,

43 Wall Street (Jauncy Court) New York. July 17th 1856

J. R. Snowden Esq
Pica.

Dr. Sir We send herewith 158 $\frac{7}{100}$
gr. Cal. gold for coinage.

Respy Yrs
Wm. Weeks. Kelley & Co

Washington City, July 30. 1850.

My dear Sir,

I have here some tolerably large fragments of the gold bearing quartz, in which no gold is perceptible, and which would consequently give about the lowest product of the rock. There is no part of the rock belonging to the vein which is poorer in appearance than this. I have also a small specimen of slate, in which I suspect the existence of gold, and which I desired to ascertain.

The object of this note is to ask whether or not the analyses of these specimens could be conveniently made at the mint. I would be glad in forming an opinion of the productiveness of the quartz to have the authority of the mint to base myself upon, and I suppose that you yourself feel the same interest in these examinations.

If it should be entirely convenient for you to have these analyses made, I would be glad to hear from you & remain with regard Yours truly,

J. C. Fremont

Dr Patterson,
Director of the Mint,
Phil^a.

Washington City, July 9. 1830

My dear Sir,

I have to thank you for the notes relative to a law for assayers of the mint, which with your letter were duly received.

The Amendment offered by Col. Benton to the New York mint Bill was offered in the shape least objectionable, in order not to provoke debate, as any new thing would. We have it in our power, afterwards, to modify & amend. I fully concur in your views in regard to Dr. Farnum, to whom I have always looked as a most suitable person for the management of our mint. I will act in the matter as early as I can do so efficiently, I remain

Yours truly,
J. C. Fremont.

Dr. Patterson,

Director U. S. Mint,
Phil^a.

Minist. of the United States
Philadelphia, July 6, 1858.

Dear Sir,

In my note to you of the 3d inst. I stated that the Subject of an Assay Office in California had been referred by me to our Assayers for their judgment. They have now sent to me a communication of which a copy is annexed.

I have to add to it only my conviction that Dr. Farnum is peculiarly suited as the Agent of Government for carrying the assay office into execution. He is thoroughly practical in assaying, and, by his residence in California, is well acquainted with the means of acting there. He is now in Philadelphia, but is about going to Europe, where he intends to stay only for a short time. If he can be charged with the arrangements required for the assay Office, he could gain many advantages by his presence in England particularly.

R. M. P.

Wm. J. C. Fremont
Washington.

In reply to Col. Beaumont, July 1.

Memorandum from the Messrs. of the Mint

We were engaged in preparing a bill, with Dr. Parson's aid, for the establishment of an assay office in Cal^a, when the rapid and decisive action of the Senate upon Col. Benton's amendments to the N.Y. bill, seemed to supersede our ^{plan} ~~suggestion~~. This is the reason why no communication has been made.

On the whole, the provisions proposed by Col. B. appear to be appropriate & practicable, and there was much wisdom in making provision for an assay office as precedent to a branch mint. Two suggestions only appear to be necessary, and they refer to the assay office. 1. To give it public confidence, and to make it duly responsible, it ought to be subject to the regulation ~~of the~~ and control of the Director of the Mint, as well as the Secretary of the Treasury; thus putting it in the attitude of an office subsidiary to the Mint.

2. It should be provided "that the bars melted and assayed at the Assay office, shall have their weight, fineness and value stamped upon them, the value to be at the same rate as is provided by law in the gold coin of the United States, but without respect to the silver contained; and the said bars shall be receivable for public dues in any part of the United States, and for debts or contracts in California and Oregon;

provided, that it shall be lawful to ~~limit the~~
~~size of~~ refuse to melt and assay any less quantity
of gold than fifty ounces.

This limit is of course referred to Col. F's
judgment. If it be much less, the labour ~~of the~~
expense of the office will probably be too great
a burden, and will only cause miners and others to
get into the practice of carrying their little parcels
to the office as soon as they reach the limit; which
thing is ^{much} practiced at Dahlonega, [as Dr. F. informs us]
as we are informed,

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, July 31, 1850.

Dear Sir,

I thank you for recalling my attention to the proposed establishment of an assay office in California. When you first requested our views with regard to it, the subject was referred to our assayers here. They have given it attention, and have consulted with Dr. Farnum, who is now here. They promise to give me their views in a short time, and their conclusions shall be communicated to you.

Very respectfully

and truly yours,

P. W. Patterson,

Director.

Hon. S. C. Fremont,
Washington.

House of Representatives
Washington July 26 1851

Dr R M Patterson

U.S. Mint

Dr Sir

I send herewith

a copy of a civil appropriation Bill. The Chairman
of the ~~Committee~~ ^{Committee} tells meth has put into the Bill every
dollar for which you had asked when he drew
it up. If you need more please send word to
me by return of mail with whatever explanation
you think will be required.

The New York Delegation are all hurried for
the halloping of the Proslavery meeting. I shall try to
depart then. & meet Vernon.

It now looks as if the compromise bill would pass
the Senate. If it should it will scarcely find its
route.

I am truly, Your friend

Wm R. Chandler

Cape Island N. I.

Columbia House, July 26, 1850

My dear Sir,

I should have written to you a day or two ago had I not had the opportunity of sending a word or two orally to you by Mr. Pease. I had some idea of returning to the City tomorrow, but have concluded to remain until Monday I will go up on that day. I recd. a letter from Mr. Vesper yesterday by which I learned that the Bulletin accounts would probably be ready by Saturday or Monday.

My wife and self have been very well and feel much improved with our visit. Our child however is not very well. She had a slight cough before we came here, the result perhaps of the measles and cutting teeth. & the first day or two here she was worse but is now much better, and indeed may be considered well.

I will be at the mint on Monday as soon as I can get up after the heat accident - which will probably be between 2 1/2 and 3 1/2 o'clock. Please mention this to the Clerks in the Mint, and to Mr. Parry that they may remain to see me if necessary. I presume the Mint will be closed on Tuesday for the transaction of business. I wish in a large room and not much "noise and confusion".

Very truly & Respectfully
Edw. D. Mansfield

Phased July 26. 1880
I have taken a modelled specimen of Jan Taylor
for inspection from the Museum. which will be
returned in good Condition. *Wheat*

Taken at the desire of Mr. Stanley of Washington.

H. R. 351.

[Report No. 411.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JULY 21, 1850.

Read twice, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. POTTER, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported the following bill:

A BILL

To reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-*
2 *sentatives of the United States of America in Congress*
3 *assembled,* That letters carried in the mail of the United
4 States shall be charged with postage as follows:

5 Upon each letter not weighing over one half ounce,
6 when postage is paid where such letter is mailed, three
7 cents; and for each additional half ounce, or fraction of
8 half an ounce, when so prepaid, there shall be charged
9 three cents. There shall be charged upon each unpaid
10 letter weighing not more than one-half ounce five cents,
11 and for each additional half ounce, or fraction of half an
12 ounce, when so unpaid, the sum of five cents.

1 *SEC. 2. And be it further enacted,* There shall
 2 be charged on each newspaper, of no greater size than
 3 nineteen hundred square inches, transmitted through the
 4 mails from the office of publication to any place out of
 5 the State where published, the sum of one cent; and for
 6 any such newspaper delivered within the State where pub-
 7 lished, the sum of one-half cent; and for each newspaper
 8 of larger dimensions than above specified, shall be charged
 9 with an additional rate for each additional nineteen hundred
 10 square inches or fraction thereof. And all pamphlets, peri-
 11 odicals, magazines, and every other description of printed
 12 matter, (except newspapers,) which shall be unconnected
 13 with any manuscript or written matter, and which it is, or
 14 may be lawful to transmit through the mails of the United
 15 States, shall be chargeable with postage at the rate of two
 16 cents for each copy sent of no greater weight than one
 17 ounce, and one cent in addition for each additional ounce,
 18 or fraction of an ounce. Bound books not weighing over
 19 thirty-two ounces shall be deemedailable matter under
 20 the foregoing provisions, anything in the fifteenth section
 21 of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and
 22 forty-five, to the contrary notwithstanding.

1 *SEC. 3. And be it further enacted,* The directors
 2 of the mints in the United States are authorized and re-
 3 quired to coin pieces of the value of three cents, composed

4 of three parts silver and one part alloy, which shall be a
 5 lawful tender for all debts due to the Government of the
 6 United States, and to individuals, persons, and corporations.

1 *SEC. 4. And be it further enacted,* It shall be the
 2 duty of the Postmaster General to provide and furnish to
 3 all deputy postmasters, and other persons applying and
 4 paying therefor, suitable stamps of the denomination of
 5 three cents to facilitate the prepayment of the postages
 6 provided for in this act. And to any person who shall de-
 7 sire to purchase of the Postmaster General, or of any
 8 deputy postmaster at any one time, an amount of stamps
 9 to the value of fifty dollars or upwards, such stamps shall
 10 be furnished at a discount of ten per cent. upon their par
 11 value. All deputy postmasters who shall receive at any
 12 one time stamps to the amount of fifty dollars, shall be al-
 13 lowed a deduction of ten per cent. upon the par value.

1 *SEC. 5. And be it further enacted,* That there is
 2 hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not
 3 otherwise appropriated, the sum of one million five hun-
 4 dred thousand dollars to supply any deficiency that may
 5 arise in the Post Office Department

WEEKS, KELLEY & CO., Specie, Bank Note and Collection House,

43 Wall Street (Juinney Court) New York. July 13 1850

J R Snowdeny Treas.
J R

We send herewith
for coinage three hundred & thirty
two $\frac{10}{100}$ ozs. Cal. gold dust.
Respy Yrs

Wm Kelley & Co.

WEEKS, KELLEY & CO., Specie, Bank Note and Collection House,

43 Wall Street, (Jury County) New York, July 23 1850

J. R. Snowden Esq. Treas.

Dear Sir

We send herewith for
Compt three bags gold dust containing
seven hundred & sixty two \$100 m.
in which please send one receipt.

Respy Yrs
Weeks, Kelley & Co.

New York July 20th 1851

Dear Sir!

Your lines of the 18th inst are at hand and found correct. The pressure of last month's business did not allow me to examine ore this, what I suppose to be an error in the figures of that Receipt at 2823. It is then given as 2822 having seen, what I take to be precisely the like kind of Gold assayed 21 Carats or 0.15₁₀₀. I beg to call your attention to the probability of a mistake in writing down 0.15₁₀₀ instead of 0.14₁₀₀ and to excuse my delay to notice it before this from the above cause.

very respectfully

Yours

Perman. S. Bond

Wm Patterson M.D.
Director of the U. S. Mint

Philadelphia

4(21-54)1612. ✓ 6. x

Hammond Dr. Evans County Ga.
July 19th 1850

Wm Patterson Esq

Senator U.S. West Phila.

Dear Sir

I have pleasure to learn

Vaughan Capt of the Farmers Bank at Hammond is
sending of gold from California to be sent to the
West for Coonap, the bank is to contain 3500
1000 & 5000 as follows,

& 30 (to S. W. Mason Va. Can of safe Walling &
Mason Pittsburg Va.) for Adams Express Co. 1848

which please to send & pay over the proceeds to the
West Bank at Hammond Ga.

Yours respectfully

Wm Patterson

Office of the Farmers Bank
Hammond July 30th 1850

Wm Patterson Esq

Dear Sir

I have the honor to receive from you
kind to the West by the San Francisco & Co. of 1848
to come at an early day, you can send me a certificate of
the value so as to be transparent, it will enable me to settle
with the banking owners without delay, if that can be done
I will be glad to do so for my interest.

Recd & Men for by J. E. Mason
12 Aug. 1850 - Wm. Vaughan - agent
for the U.S. Director - Cal. Exp.

Wm. Vaughan Esq

Spring Place
Wolcott & Wagne & N.Y.
18th July 1850

Sir, By a letter that I received from Ralph
John Forbes (my son) now at California dated 19th
May last, he stated that he would remit by one of the
expresses on the 1st June last, to the Mint at Philadelphia
payable to my order 24 ounces of gold dust. I shall
feel greatly obliged if you will give me an order
for the amount in Cash at the Bank of Geneva N.Y.
or any other way to secure immediate payment
as the money is much wanted.

I have the honor to be

Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
Robert Forbes

To
The Principal Manager
or Master of the Mint
Philadelphia

Richd Patterson Esq

U.S. Mint

Dear Sir

Thanking you

for the information given me in yours of 12th Inst, in reply to my enquiries, I have to ask the additional favor of you to inform me if Adams & Co or their agents deposited 187th oz gold dust in my name about 12th Inst & if a receipt was given to them for the same.

On the 11th

I deposited with them three bags viz as above to be forwarded to the Mint, & receipt returned to me; and instructing them to request the officers of the Mint to send memo. of assay by mail.

I have not yet received the "receipt" & am told by them that they "have not been able to get it in consequence of so much bullion being deposited at that time & prior to mine." - and that it may be "there a few days before they receive it."

Adams & Co agents here have not my entire confidence & I wish to know the truth of this matter. You will, of course, perceive their statement conflicts with the custom of the Mint, as stated by you, & with which I was previously acquainted. If the gold dust referred to has been deposited

Ans^d

in my name & the receipt given to the depositing
party you will still further oblige me by
forwarding the memo. & Certif. of clearing to
the pen mail when it is ready.

Wm. B. P.
Georgetown

Auburn Cayuga Co N.Y.
July 17th 1850

Sir,
I have this day sent you per Express
a package of gold must to be coined
the Box contains 65.20 or the Bag contains 24.80
or Making in all 90.00 or you will
please send a receipt for the whole keeping the
two parcels separate naming in the receipt how
much there is of each send the receipt to
J. N. Storren Esq Cashier Cayuga Co Bank
Auburn by Express & say much Oblige

To the Treasurer of the
U. S. Mint
Philadelphia

D. E. Havens

WEEKS, KELLEY & CO., Specie, Bank Note and Collection House,

43 Wall Street, (Journey Court) New-York. N.Y. 1859

J R Shroeder &
Dr. Dr.

We send herewith
for carrying 166 $\frac{9}{10}$ gr. cal. gold
Please return note as usual

Y
Wicks, Kelley & Co.

New York July 17. 1850

Robert M Patterson M^{ll}.

U. S. Mint Phil^a } Dear Sir

Allow me to call your attention to receipt m. 3534 (for mix^d coin) You will perceive that there must be a mistake in weight after melting. Said receipt reads thus. Weight, before melting, after melting
ozs. 48. 83 } 43. 81

thereby losing abt 5 ounces in melting: which seems impossible. I suppose it should be ozs 48. 81 after melting which will make a difference a difference in my favor of \$93.⁸⁶/₁₀₀. the present amount of Rec^d being \$821.⁸⁶/₁₀₀: instead of \$915.⁸⁶/₁₀₀ which would be correct if the error is as I suppose

You will oblige by remitting me the difference ~~either~~ by "Wells & Co" or pay it into the Bank of "North America" (Phil^a) by which b^k the above amount (\$821.⁸⁶/₁₀₀) has been drawn. Please answer and

Oblig^d, Yours obt^d
With Respect.

Bernard Swan

Paid John P. Salt.

of W. R. M. & Co.

\$93.86

July 18/50

D^r R. M. Patterson

Director of the Mint.

Philadelphia.

Dear Sir,

I received a letter from
David Tabiton, Boston, dated the 15th July
in which he says "I have sent four ^{to the mint} ~~thous~~
of dollars" (san Pedro or rusty dollars) with
orders to forward you a certificate payable
to the order Mrs. D. C. Vallinilla for \$1439.37
not having received the certificate above
mentioned I write to request you to be
good enough to inform me whether
you have received the order of Mr
Tabiton, & why the certificate has not
accordingly been sent on to me.

Very respectfully
Yours obt. Serv^t
G. L. DuLany

W. A. Patterson

July 17th 1850

Ans.

Norfolk July 17th 1860

I send you by Adams No. 3 Express one
pkge Gold Dust - value 247 prot. 6 lbs -
Please value it, and give certificate to
Adams No. - When it is received you will
please send it by same conveyance -

The pkge has the Express Stamp Norfolk on
it -

Respectfully,
J. M. Willis,

Montgomery Co. Md
July 15 - 1850

To the Superintendent

of the Mint, Philadelphia
Sir

The bullion sent is from the
mine of Mr Elliott in this County, and
is designed in silver as below - for pre-
mises at our Agricultural County Fair
to be held the 15th Sept next.

At the premises are promised in coin
from the mines of the County & hope it
will be convenient to have the identical
bars coined, as directed and returned to
Jesse Lee Esq Baltimore by or before
the 1st Sept next -

We wish 5, Eagle (108) - 509

15 1/2 do (158) - 750

24 1/4 do (2,500) - 600

and the balance in 11.00 coin

Very respectfully

Jas Oct 1st

A. B. Davis

1851 Please send me a receipt for the
gold coin delivered to Philadelphia P.O.
to the Treasurer of the County for the

WEEKS, KELLEY & CO., Specie, Bank Note and Collection House,

43 Wall Street, (Jauncey Court) New York, July 13 1850

L R Snowden Esq
Dear Sir

Accompanying you
have by Livingston & Co's express \$47.^{45.00}
one of California Gold for coinage
Please return next to as heretofore.

Respectfully
Wm. Kelley
By E. Stephens

Post Office

Secaucus N. J. July 12 1836

Dear

Excuse it if you wish I wish
you to send me as many of the new
3^d pieces as you can give for it enclosed
in the envelope will serve to this office
and much

Oblige Yours
J. Williams Robt.
Secaucus N. J.

Baltimore July 11th 1855

To
The Treasurer United States Mint
Phil^a

Sir

We have sent
by Adams' Express, a parcel containing 1500 dwt.
Gold dust, rec^d from San Francisco, which
please receive when paid and us a
certificate & oblige

Yours Resp^t

Richd. H. Pearce

Call. 11. July 1850

C. M. Patterson Esq.
Director U. S. Mint
Phila.

Dear Sir

I am frequently
sending lots of Gold back for coinage, through
Adams & Co. Express, to the Mint - I have to-
day forwarded 187 3/4 oz. - and I wish to be
informed what the present rules of the Mint
are in regard to the delivery of receipts, certificates
of assay, or of coin; and in particular, whether I
can have certificates of assay forwarded to me by
mail, as soon as they may be made out, for any
bullion I may forward for coinage. If this
can be done it will save me the unnecessary
expense of transportation of coin; and by instructing
the proper officer to forward a certif. for the lot
above named - and by replying to this you will
oblige

Yours very respectfully

and by replying to this you will
oblige
G. W. Stanger

at a meeting of officers of the Mint.

It was determined

that the Mint be closed tomorrow on
Saturday at 11 o'clock and during the
remaining part of that day, as a testimonial
of respect to the late President of
the U. S. States, Zachary Taylor, whose
funeral is to take place on that
day in the City of Washington.

July 11, 1850

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,

Baltimore, July 11. 1850

Doct R M Patterson
Direct Mint Phila

Dear Sir

I send by Adams Express a Bag
Gold, directed to the Mint 5674 oz.
Please send me a mint Certif for the proceeds as
early as convenient.

Yours Truly
Wm McKim Cas
W H Snow

WEEKS, KELLEY & CO., Specie, Bank Note and Collection House,

43 Wall Street, (Jauncey Court) New York, July 10 1850

J R Snowden Esq

7 Mar.

Dear Sir

Accompanying by
Livingston & Co. express you have for Coinage
100th by California Gold Please return with
do do usual

Respectfully
Wm H. Kellogg
By Esteping

WEEKS, KELLEY & CO., Specie, Bank Note and Collection House,

43 Wall Street, (Journey Court) New York. May 10 1850

J R Snowden
Treas.

Sir

We send herewith for coinage
334 gr. bal. gold. Please return
receipt &c as usual

Respy Yrs

Weeks Kelley & Co

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,

Baltimore, July 10 1850

Doct R M Patterson
Dir Mint Phila

Dear Sir

I send by Adams Express this evening a
Bar Gold directed to the mint. (45 g)

I beg the favour of you to send me a mint Certif
for the proceeds as early as convenient.

Yours Respy R Muckle
C. H. Snow

G. B. ROBBINS & SON,

BANKERS,

61 WALL STREET.

New York.

July 10 1850

N. M. Pothoven Esq
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia Pa

We send to you today for Adams the
Express one Box gold dust as per Invoice at foot, for assay
and return as usual

Yours Truly
G. B. Robbins Esq
per Trust Bacon

Box No 2.	1 pkg	N. L. Soule	216. 0. 0
	1u	Do	313. 6. 8

Please give separate assays for the two parcels



ADAMS & CO'S

Great Eastern, Western & Southern

PACKAGE EXPRESS.

Received of

Wm. H. Thompson New York, July 7 1850
Wm. H. Thompson In apparent good order, to be transported in our
 Express Lines, the undersigned articles, to wit: as per manifest, which we promise to deliver in like order at the destination now
 made and hereinafter expressed, to *Phil* at *Phil*

It is agreed, and is part of the consideration of this contract, that we are not to be responsible for any loss or damage arising from the dangers of Railroad, Steam or River Navigation, leakage, fire, or from any cause whatever, unless the same be proved to have occurred from the fraud or gross negligence of ourselves, our agents or servants; and we in no event to be liable beyond our route, as herein receipted. Valued under \$100, unless otherwise herein stated. For all liabilities, if any, chargeable upon the carriers by this line, between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia, all persons concerned are to look to ADAMS & Co., and not to the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company.

Freight to

MARKS

PACKAGES

Two sealed Boxes, contents
Smith, E. L. Thompson and Fine Hundred Forty Nine 1/2 dollars
(836 549 1/2) Gold
 For the Proprietors. *Emtis*

Paid

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
BANKERS,
52 WALL STREET.

New York, July 9 1857

W. M. Patterson Esq
Director of the Mint

Philada Pa

We send to your address this day per Adams
No 2 Boxes gold dust (as per Invoice herewith)
for coinage & return - Please give this the customary
attention & Oblige

Yours Truly
G. S. Robbins & Son
per Thos Bacon

WEEKS, KELLEY & CO., Specie, Bank Note and Collection House,

43 Wall Street, (Jauncey Court) New York, July 9 1850

J R Snowden Esq
Deha

Dear Sir

Accompanying we send
you for carriage (separately) 1 Bag Cal.
Coin & 91th of. Please return receipt to us
hereupon

Respectfully
Wm. Kelley & Co
By Edw. Phelps

N. York July 9, 1856

Dear Sir I sent you yesterday by Harnden's
Express a Box of Gold Dust bill of Lading
says there is 58 1/2 oz if you will return
me a certificate of the assay of the dust
as soon as you can per Mail you
will much oblige - also if you could
give me a Dft on our city for the amt.
I save me the expense of the Express it
would oblige - please write me how
to manage & oblige Yours Respectfully

Jno. H. Browning

Invoice of 2. Boxes Gold dust sent to the mint
for coinage by G. S. Robbins & Son New York,
July 9/1850

Box No 3	1 package	W. R. Rodman	250. 0. 0
	1 "	B. B. Howard	180. 9. 4
	1 "	Saml. W. Rodman	188. 8. 18
	1 "	Geo. W. Jings	50. 0. 0
	1 "	C. H. Carroll & Co	27. 15. 0
	1 "	Edw ^d Wright	55. 13. 0
	1 "	Thos. L. Chaponau	125. 0. 0
	1 "	W. G. E. Pope	75. 15. 14
	1 "	Jaggar Treadwell & Co	18. 15. 0
	1 "	G. S. Robbins & Son	1062. 10. 0 250. 0. 0

Box No 5 4 pkgs G. S. Robbins & Son 1062. 10. 0

G. S. Robbins & Son
per G. Farnham

WEEKS, KELLEY & CO., Specie, Bank Note and Collection House,

43 Wall Street, (Jauncey Court) New York, July 8 1850

J R Snowden Esq
Bank

Dear Sir,
Accompanying you have
by Livingston's A/c express 266 ⁰⁰/₁₀₀ of California
gold for coinage. Please return receipt as
usual.

Respectfully
Wm. Kelley
By E. Stephens

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,

BANKERS,

21 WALL STREET

New York, July 8 1860

R. M. Patterson Esq
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia Pa

We send to your address by Adams Co -
~~as per sample~~ a panel said to contain Fifty Six
7/20 100 (56 $\frac{7}{20}$) Please give this the necessary attention
for coinage, making us returns as usual & oblige

Yours Truly
G. S. Robbins & Son
per Thos Bacon

Mem. of Gold Bullion to be coined at the Mint of the United States for
the Branch of the Bank of Virginia, Petersburg, July, 1850. on the
care of Francis, a Major Genl.

No. 4. 792 test.

" 5. 115 "

" 6. 161

The value of gold to be stated in order
to enable us to settle with the Depositors.

Should it be convenient to do so, W. Major will call at the
Mint on his return from the North, receive the coin for the above,
if ready, and also the coin for the Certificate granted to us on the
28 March last for \$39,830.

J. W. Hamback (Car.)

W. Major will show this to the proper officer of the Mint.

Box 46, Phila Mint, July - Dec. 1850

7-9-1850, Weeks, Kelley & Co., N.Y. re: bag of gold
Cal. coins.

8-13-1850, Weeks, Kelley & Co., N.Y., re: Cal.
gold coins.

9-9-1850, Henry M. Morfit, Washington, re:
refining gold by new method.

9-24-1850, Mint Director, re: mint bars or
ingots or rectangular coins.

10-7-1850, Mint Director re: portrait of
Elias Boudinot.

10-31-1850, Tress, Dahlonega Pr. Mint, re:
bullion received, etc. & origin by State.

12-10-1850, H.A. De Laussane, re: Chancellor
De Laussane's portrait, etc.

(Copy)

Mint of the United States
August 30th 1850

Sir

In reply to your communication of yesterday, enclosing certain resolutions of a meeting of Cashiers of Banks in Philadelphia, I have the following statements to offer

In the latter part of May last, in accordance with an act of Congress authorizing the transfer of funds to the amount of one and a half millions of dollars were placed at the disposal of the Mint by the Secretary of the Treasury, to pay off the accumulation of deposits of gold bullion. For some time after that date, we were enabled to keep pace with depositors; but in July we began again to fall in arrears, and are now so far in that condition, that deposits cannot be liquidated of later date than the 9th inst.; and we have about \$2,775,000 on hand, not paid for. At the same time, and in fact ever since the coinage of double eagles fairly commenced, our coinage has been almost entirely limited to pieces of that denomination, with an eye to the greatest dispatch possible. Besides which, our parting operation, that is, the chemical process of separating from the gold the silver contained in it, has been going on with accumulating rapidity, and upon a scale unexampled. I may safely say, in any part of the world

That we shall, at an early day, be able to extricate ourselves from this embarrassment, and to keep above its reach, I feel assured from the approaching completion of our new accession and arrangement of steam power, which alone is the thing wanting to put us in a working order adequate to the extraordinary exigency. Since the employment of steam in the separating department, the two main branches of labor, namely, the separating, and the rolling, have impeded each other; and we have been obliged to employ the steam on one side from six o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon and then, from that hour until eight o'clock, to transfer to the other.

Having thus stated our condition and prospects, I beg leave to say, that the request of the Banks is perfectly reasonable, and should be responded to.

In fact, we are already engaged in the work they propose. The chief corner has now in a state of forwardness, about 50,000 dollars in half eagles.

97,000 in quarter eagles, and 207,000 in gold dollars. It is to be borne in mind however, that the pressure they complain of, applies chiefly to Pennsylvania, and not to the whole Union.

On the whole, I beg leave to recommend, if the public interest in other respects will allow, that a sum not less than that which was transferred to the Mint in May last, of \$1,500,000, and if possible

two millions, be again deposited with us, for the same purpose, and that our Treasurer be authorized, as in the former instance, to make payments, as far as there are dues, in New York. The pressure of deposits has now intermitted, and we shall probably receive no great amount of gold until the arrival of the next California steamer, which will be about the 7th of September; by which time, with the progress of coinage and the aid above asked for, we shall no doubt be again on the footing of prompt payment; with the fair expectation of maintaining it, and of repaying the loan. We shall also be able to lay aside, or greatly curtail, the coinage of double eagles, if depositors and the public convenience require it, and to substitute the smaller denominations.

Very respectfully
your faithful servt.

RMP

Hon. Thomas Corwin
Secy Treasury

Copy.

Bank of England,
London, 27th Aug. 1850.

My Dear Sir:

I hardly feel sure that you will remember me by name, but the kindness I received from you when on a short visit with Mr. Hanchey to Washington in 1834, and the renewal of the acquaintance previously made, when you were in England a few years since, induce me to trespass on you to offer my very sincere congratulations on your appointment to the position you are now filling in the administration of the affairs of the United States.

I am now filling the office of Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, to which I was first elected in April 1848. My 2 years tenure of office will expire in April 1850 - when I shall in all probability be called upon to fill the office of Governor for the ensuing 2 years. I mention this circumstance as a reason for troubling you on a subject on which you have probably more information than that which I possess, and in the investigation of which, I should feel greatly obliged by the communication of any official reports which may have reached you, and which would have enabled you to have formed some correct opinion on the subject. I allude to the produce of gold in California, and the positive addition to the gold which has

has been brought into circulation in the shape of coin, and also what quantity has been used as a medium of Exchange in the shape of export. I may presume I suppose that nearly all the gold kept in the country except that in transit has been or will be coined, - and consequently, that the difference between the total produce and the quantity coined is to be accounted for by the export, - excepting of course the amount used for other purposes, which must be comparatively small.

I cannot ascertain with any degree of precision what quantity of gold has reached England from California - the principal amount received during the last 2 years both from the U.S. (excepting in the shape of coin) and also by the steamers from Panama and Chagres, may have been brought from California, but we have no means of ascertaining the fact.

Considerable alarm was created on the first announcement of the large produce of the district of California, that an effect on the value of gold in Europe would soon be apparent. We have no evidence at present that any such effect has been produced - notwithstanding the abandonment of the gold coinage of Holland, whereby it was said that about £ 3,000,000 sterling (3 millions £-sterl.) - of gold would probably be exported

from Holland. I send you a return showing the total amount of gold coin which has passed through the Bank since the 10th June 1842, when our Government called in a certain amount of light gold for the purpose of remedying the great depreciation of the sovereigns which had been increased from wear and tear since the first coinage - I believe in 1820; as I thought it might be interesting.

The subject is one in which as Bankers we naturally take considerable interest, and I trust that this may plead as my apology for thus addressing you; and in adding, that if you can send me any official documents, or tell me how I can procure them, which will give me the information I desire, I shall feel greatly obliged. I need hardly say, that if at any time I can procure or send you any information from this, that will give you the smallest interest, I shall be only too happy to do so.

The subject of our gold circulation and the probable alteration which may occur in the world in consequence of the discovery of so much additional gold - will be entered upon, I observe, by Mr. Wilson in an early number of the "Economist" newspaper, in which the statistics on all matters of Banking or Commercial interest are very ably collected. Should you be unable to comply with my request without giving yourself trouble, (which I

have no intention to ask you to take, & I must only trust
that you will excuse the liberty I have taken in thus
addressing you, a liberty which I would not have taken
if I did not feel that I was right in endeavoring to
seek from the highest authority, any information on a
subject of considerable importance to the Banking and
trading community throughout the world; and to which
I felt sure that your attention must naturally be
drawn, not only from your high official position, but
from the attention (which I knew from your published
speeches) you have paid to the subject, of the
importance of a sound basis of the currency of the
country.

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours, very faithfully,

(Signed.) Thomson Hankley, Junr.

David Webster, Esq.,
Secy, Secy, Secy,
Washington.

Treasury Department
August 24. 1850.

Sir

Enclosed for your examination is a letter received from M. Drexel Chairman of the Board of Cashiers of the Philadelphia Banks, together with a copy of the Resolutions passed by the Board on the subject of increased coinage at the Mint of small gold pieces.

I will be pleased to have your views on the subject, and, will thank you to state, if it should be deemed expedient and proper to increase the deposit in the Mint for the payment of depositors of bullion for coinage, what additional amount will be required to provide for their prompt payment, and, whether it would not, in that event, be well to make payments for the Mint certificates in N. York as in the former instance.

Be pleased to state, also, within what time the payments are usually now made for bullion deposited.

The As. Treasurer at N. York has on hand about \$55,000 in foreign gold coins which may be transferred.

I am very Respectfully.

Robt. B. Mason

Secretary of the Treasury.

Dr. R. M. Patterson

Director of the Mint.

Philad^a

Pay to
Aug. 9. 1850.

\$25,000.00

due to Treasury

deposited

Since Aug 9. 1850

\$775,000 due to Sub-Treasury

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, Aug. 26, 1850.

Dear Sir,

I have to thank you for your letter of yesterday. The proposition which you suggest, — of taking measures for getting the City Councils and County Commissioners to withhold their claims of taxes of the Mint, — is certainly desirable; but I am convinced that any such action in the case, ~~on the~~ ^{in the} part of ~~any of~~ the ~~other~~ ^{mint} officers, ought to be avoided. Col. Sumner, and I went this morning, in company with Col. Swann, to consult with Mr. Waterman, and the course which he proposes to take seems to be a judicious one. I will not state what it is, as he promises to write to you on the subject by this mail.

Very truly your friend &c.

D. M. P.

Wm. H. Chandler
House of Representatives,
Washington.

Washington August 25 1850

Dr R M Tallies

I have to thank you for your prompt
attention to my request - But I see that the City
proper has a finger in this tax matter. The law
however exempts the Mint I think from future
taxation. But ^{not} myself I & you & some others seek
to procure a release of the Government from this payment
- it will certainly be urged against us when the time
comes for debating the New York Mint Bill - and
the passage of the measure on Friday. & the personal
suggestion which I have since received induces
in me an ^{effort} ~~attempt~~ that we may resist the tax &
thus save ourselves from the modification & loss of
a removal of the mint. I may attach too
much importance to the threats of certain
persons. but when I find that as I do -
I shall probably know more when the bill (I mean
the appropriation bill) shall come before the House.
With much respect . . . Your friend & servant

J S Chandler

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Aug 24. 1860

Sir

I have the honor to return to you the enclosed statement made by Mr S. Pease, and which you have referred to me for my examination and report.

The case is a very simple one. Orders were given by the Treasurer of the Mint to the House of Messrs Pease & Co, for copper planchets. In an order called for on the 25th of January 1849, it was stated, in a letter of that date, that "the following requisitions in regard to the character of the planchets must be strictly observed:

The planchets must conform to the specimen one, herein enclosed as to surface, milling, and diameter. They must be annealed, and cleaned after they are milled, and the pieces must be as nearly as possible of the same weight. The standard weight of the piece is 168 grains: the variation from this should never exceed 3½ grains on the average. A nearer approximation to the standard must be aimed at. The pieces must never be too heavy."

The order which gave rise to Mr. Pease's complaint was presented on the 9th of April 1850. A letter at that time was sent to him as follows:

Gentlemen,

Having considered your proposition to furnish the Mint with copper planchets at 28 cents per pound Avois payable in cash, I now give you an order for 30 kegs of 240^{lbs} each.

You may forward them in separate invoices of 10 kegs each, as we shall from time to time direct. The first invoice may be sent as soon as convenient.

"In my letter to you of Jan, 25, 1849, I stated the conditions to be observed by you in supplying planchets at that time. I beg to remind you that the same conditions are to be strictly complied with in the present instance, - excepting of course as to price and mode of payment."

In June 1850, eleven kegs of planchets were sent from Mess. Pease & Co. to the Mint; and on the 27th of that month, the Treasurer sent to them the following letter.

Gentlemen,

I this day delivered to the Chief Coiner your invoice of eleven kegs of copper planchets. He reports to me that they are found on examination to vary beyond the legal limits and that

they are also of irregular sizes, and too dirty for coinage in a satisfactory manner. - I have myself examined them, and find the statement of the Coiner to be correct.

"I regret therefore that I am under the necessity of declining to receive these planchets, - and also of revoking my order of April 9th."

This determination, on the part of the Treasurer, had my approval, as exactly called for and justified by the terms on which the order was given, and which were not complied with.

The loss thus sustained by Mess Pease & Co is much to be regretted, - but I do not see that there can be any just claim for a renewal of the order, and much less that such allowance may be made to them, as will compensate for the damage they have sustained.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your faithful servant,
R. M. F.

Director.

Thos. Thomas Corwin
Secretary of the Treasury.

Mint of the United States.
Treasury Office. Sept. 24. 1850

Dear Sir,

As requested by you I have examined the subject referred to in the letter of Mr. Chandler. Mr. C. is right in the statement he made to the House of Reps. The suit was brought by the County of Philadelphia against the Treasurers of the Mint. The decision by the State Courts was in favor of the County; and in a writ of Error to the Supreme Court of the U.S. that Court was equally divided (one judge being absent) and in consequence the judgment was not affirmed, which is equivalent to an affirmation. The decision, as I understand it, only relates to the taxes due the County of Philad^a for the years 1843 and 1844, the taxes having been paid up to 1843, and the suit being brought April 22. 1844. I send you

a statement showing the amount of each tax - the payments from since 1843. It is proper to remark that the City has claimed the taxes through the collector of the City taxes. I may also add that the Legislature of Penn^a at its late Session has passed an act which is in its effect a release of future taxation,

I am with high respect
yours obt^d serv^t

Wm. M. Patterson,
Director U.S. Mint.

James Ross Snowden
Secy.

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, August 24, 1850.

Dr. Sir,

I thank you for your important communications.

As the claims of taxation at the Mint fall have always
fallen upon the Treasury, I have asked Col. Snowden to give
me written answers to your questions, and then I send his letter to you.
As our Treasury is a lawyer, I feel some that I ought perhaps not
to differ with him as to the limits of the ^{jurisdiction of the} U. S. Supreme Court, to
the U. S. The principle certainly extends to the present time.

R. M. P.

For R. Chandler, M. C.
Washington.

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House of Representatives

Washington August 23 1850

Dr. R. M. Butler

Sr.

An interesting event
occurred this afternoon in the House. In the appropriation Bill
there was an item of Ten Thousand dollars to pay
for the "Mint in Philadelphia". This
was pursued upon by the construction and amendments
open declaring that the Mint should be removed. Mr. Chauncey
explained and I mounted my "high horse" and of course
we put down the amendments. but I know that should
these Ten thousand dollars have been demanded it will give
many votes to the scheme for transferring the Mint to
New York. I judge - not from the speeches, but from what
was said to me by gentlemen who did not speak.
My object now is to let you know the state of things
and to ask of you the designation of a plain letter.
is it the or the County? I declared positively
that it was not the City - and then we must get
the money remitted - its payment. or the demand
for it will cause trouble - Could you not answer
this letter at least by post. or that I might hear
from you by word of mail

It is due to the public feeling to say
that they had no part in the outrage
But if course they cannot refuse the advantage
if it should be offered

The item granting additional compensation to the
mason is retained

We are for all collect discussing it with
a Committee of the whole. and it will be brought
into view again. in the House

In much haste I am truly
your friend

J. R. Chandler

Boston Aug. 22^d. 1850

Dear Sir,

I have taken the liberty,
to enclose to you herewith the list of
the officers of the Mint & branches as
published in the American Almanac for 1850.
Will you be kind enough to correct the
same and return it to me?

If it is both proper & convenient for
you to inform me, I should like to
have for publication in the Almanac
for 1851.

1. The amount of California Gold received
for coinage at the mint & its branches
up say to Aug 25th or September 1st 1850.

2. The amount of Twenty Dollar pieces
Double Eagles - coined to the same date.

3. Whether any more gold dollars have
been coined since the date of your last
report.

4. The state of forwardness of the coinage
(over)

of the three cent pieces, which coin
has, I think, been authorized.

Through the kindness of a member
of Congress, I have your Report of
January 15, 1850.

I must ask you to pardon the
abruptness of my inquiring request.
In reading over your report it struck
me that the information wished
would be desirable for publication,
& hence this letter.

I am, respectfully,

Yours obedt. servt,

R. M. Patterson Esq.
Director of the Mint

Philadelphia,

Geo. P. Sanger
Asst. Ed. Am. Almanac

34,500

15,000

2,750

28 Eng
52,250

386,174

84,871

84,942

555,927

555,927

Glencove, L. I. 22. Aug. 50

Dear Sir

I have been spending some five days at this place most delightfully, within a stone's throw of good salt water & a good bathing shore, & already feel the invigorating effects of water, salt & air, & the enlivening influence of a fine full flow of talk with relatives & friends, backed by tennis & rowing. On glancing over a newspaper the other day, it occurred to me that my appointment had not been confirmed by the Senate & I had intended speaking to you on the subject before I left Philad^a, but found you had left for the Cape. As my object in leaving the city was in part to throw off all thoughts of business, you perceive I was very successful, since I forgot my own appointment & its peculiar position. I write to ask of you the favor to write or procure a writing to any member of the Senate to bring up the subject. Col. Snowden wrote to Mr. Sturgeon & showed me his reply before I left. He will bring it forward if there is no one else, & perhaps it w^d be better for him to do it, as the appointment was made by one party & its confirmation would be asked for by another. I am sorry to trouble you with this matter, but I am anxious at least to see the U. S. Mint refine more gold & in a better manner than any other mint ever has done & therefore I wish my appointment continued.

I trust that I shall enter upon my duties at the Mint next ~~Wednesday~~ Thursday (29th).
G. R. M. Patterson
U. S. Mint.

Yours very truly

J. A. B. Smith

House of Representatives
Washington August 20 1850

Dr A M Sullivan

Dr Sir,

I have the pleasure to say
that the House in Committee of the whole has
just adopted the two amendments which you
suggested in your letter viz one for an additional
Clerk and a salary of \$12,000 per annum
and the increase of Contingence from \$17,900
to \$25,000. I took the liberty of reading your
letter, and the amendment was carried.
I do not think the House will negative either
of the amendments.
I have got nothing of the New York Mail - but I
shall look it up for you.

I am very truly yours

Joshua R. Manator

Please convert into Dimes and
half Dimes the accompanying parcel
containing \$170 in foreign silver

Respectfully

J. Wilson

N.Y.

August 13 1850

J. Wilson

To Director
at U.S. Mint
Philadelphia

WEEKS, KELLEY & CO., Specie, Bank Note and Collection House,

43 Wall Street, (Jauncey Court) New York, Aug. 13 1856

J. R. Snowden Esq. Treas.
Sir,

We send herewith for
Comiege one hundred & twenty eight $45/100$
ozs. cal. gold, likewise fifty nine $27/100$
ozs. various coins.

$178 \frac{45}{100}$ cal gold
 $59 \frac{27}{100}$ Coins.

Respy Yrs.

Weeks Kelley & Co.

Mint of the United States

Philadelphia, Aug. 12, 1830

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt
of your letter of the 7th inst. with a copy of the
new postage bill.

You have called my attention to a clause in
regard to the coinage of a three-cent piece, and I have
cannot do better than to refer you to the 9th ^{and 10th} sections of
a bill presented to the Senate, by Mr. Dickinson, on the 12th of
May, and referred to the Committee on Finance. This bill
includes other subjects connected with the coinage, but the
also ^{as to the} 9th section contains all that is required ^{for} your ^{purpose} ~~and~~ which
in the 2d section ^{the last of the} ~~is~~ is insufficient.

I send you three-cent and one-cent pieces of the
weight and standard proposed in the Senate bill. The design,
however, will require to be modified.

Wm. L. Miller
House of Representatives
Washington

A. M. C.
Secy.

Man of Phoenia & Mrs.

Please deliver to Ben. Cuyler
of ~~valuable~~ ^{weight} of 11 Bags of the same material
EC Smith & Son. No. 1. 2 3 & 4. Left with you
this morning

Yours with respect

Per Sept 10/50

W. Wright

11 Empty Bags

New York Aug 9th 1850

To The Director of
U. S. Mint
Phila.

Sir

We have this day
forwarded to U. S. Mint Three Boxes
Gold Dust (Mr. Hamden recd & recd)
for coinage for which you will
give us return at your earliest
convenience —

We give you the various parcels
in Invoice not knowing if the Cury
are marked in accordance. Pay

3 Boxes

W. H. B.	1 c 3
54	—
80	— 8
54	— 2
188	— 10

oz.	dwt	grs
1250	—	—
562	10	—
37	2	4
69	14	2
599	9	12
2518	15	18

Pay Forty thousand three hundred $\frac{63}{100}$
dollar (40,300 $\frac{63}{100}$) —

Yours obedt Serv
J. Atkinson & Co,

WEEKS, KELLEY & CO., Specie, Bank Note and Collection House,

43 Wall Street (Jauncey Court) New York, Aug 9 1850

J. R. Snowden Esq
Dear Sir

Dear Sir

We send you for coinage

205 ounces Cal. gold.

Respectfully
Wm. Kelley & Co
By E. Stephens

Newark. N.J. Aug 8. 1860
Treasurer of U.S. Mint
Phil^a.
D^r Sir

I forward you
this day per Adams & Co. Express a small bag
of Gold Dust. Mithing as per advice from San
Francisco 18. & when you receive the package
and examine the same please forward
me Mint Certificate for what it is worth

Yours Vt Serv^t
W. W. Simpson

Have recd. to B. Davis

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,

HANKS,

14 WALL STREET.

W. M. Patterson Esq
Agent of the West
Philadelphia

New York. Aug 8 1850

We send to your address this day as
per Adams's receipts One hundred and One pounds
gold sent, Remitting you Invoice herewith.
Please find the usual count for exchange &c.

Yours Truly
G. S. Robbins & Son
per John Dyer

Surplus of gold dust sent to the Mint at Philadelphia
for coinage for of Geo. S. Robbins Esq. New York

Box No 2	Sept. 18	gold dust marked G. S. Robbins Esq.	\$12. 10. 0
3 "	"	" Thos. L. Chapman	\$9. 15. 0
1 "	"	" Wm. H. Stowell	\$5. 0. 0
1 "	"	" Ludovick Cooke	\$5. 0. 0

Also for Adams etc. expenses

2 small packets sent to contain 1321 1950

New York Aug. 8. 1840
G. S. Robbins Esq.
in New York

ADAMS & CO., No. 16 Wall Street, New York



ADAMS & CO'S

Great Eastern, Western & Southern

PACKAGE EXPRESS.

Received of *J. S. Robbins* in apparent good order, to be transported in our Express Lines, the underigned articles, marked as per margin, which we promise to deliver in like order, subject to the agreement now made and hereinafter expressed, to

It is agreed, and is part of the consideration of this contract, that we are not to be responsible for any loss or damage arising from the dangers of Railroad, Steam or River Navigation, leakage, fire, or from any cause whatever, unless the same be proved to have occurred from the fraud or gross negligence of ourselves, our agents or servants; and we in no event to be liable beyond our route, as herein receipted. Valued under \$100, unless otherwise herein stated. For all liabilities, if any, chargeable upon the carriers by this line, between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia, all persons concerned are to look to Adams & Co., and not to the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company.

Freight to

MARKS

J. S. Robbins
Phil

PACKAGES

Two Packages said to contain One hundred & twenty five ounces Gold on 40 lbs above
For the Proprietors
Stevenson

George F. Arnold, Stationer and Printer, 101 Wall and Water Streets

ADAMS & CO., No. 16 Wall Street, New-York



ADAMS & CO'S

Great Eastern, Western & Southern

PACKAGE EXPRESS.

Received of *J. S. Robbins* in apparent good order, to be transported in our Express Lines, the undersigned articles, marked as per margin, which we promise to deliver in like order, subject to the agreement now made and hereinafter expressed, to

It is agreed, and is part of the consideration of this contract, that we are not to be responsible for any loss or damage arising from the dangers of Railroad, Steam or River Navigation, leakage, fire, or from any cause whatever, unless the same be proved to have occurred from the fraud or gross negligence of ourselves, our agents or servants; and we in no event to be liable beyond our route, as herein receipted. Valued under \$100, unless otherwise herein stated. For all liabilities, if any, chargeable upon the carriers by this line, between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia, all persons concerned are to look to Adams & Co., and not to the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company.

Freight to

MARKS

One valued at \$2000 to contain
Twenty One thousand Gold
\$2000
For the Proprietors
Curtis

George F. Arnold, Stationer and Printer, 101 Wall and Water Streets

P.O. Zanesville Ohio
Aug 7/55.

4
Superintendent
of the Mint Philadelp^a.

for

I wish to be informed
when and upon what terms I can get three
Cent pieces of American coins - I have
understood that it will be exchanged at the
Mint for Spanish quarters - will be so
kind as to inform me at your earliest
convenience. Such information as you may
be in possession relating to the subject
matter, whether you require any particular
coin in payment & also if you have
the new Cent proposed & the kind of
money required in exchange - I then
shall ^{very} charge must obtain
some very soon

Respectfully
Isaac Dillon Jr

Ho. Rep. Washington
7th Aug? 1880 —

R. M. Peterson Esq.

Dear Sir,

Agreeably to your request, I send you a copy the cheap postage bill — You will see that the term "alloy" is used in the title of the bill providing for the Coinage of the cent piece — Should the bill specify the material of which the alloy is composed? Should you have them to spare, I would be glad to obtain a dozen of your specimens of the three cent coins —

Very truly
Emory J. Potter

New York Aug. 7th 1850

R. M. Patterson Esq.
U. S. Mint
Phila.

Dear Sir -

I send you by Livingston's
Express this day, a Package of Gold Coins to your address, containing
Sixty two and half ounces, - it is from California and said to be
very fine quality.

I will oblige me to have it coined, and return the
proceeds by Livingston's Express, who are authorized to receive the same
on my account.

Very Respectfully,

Yours Obedt Servt.

Thos. E. M. Scanlon

No 165 Maiden Lane

Hamilton, Mad. Co. N. Y.
Aug. 6. 1856

To
The Director U. S. Mint. }
Philadelphia }

Dr. fr.

I have taken
the liberty of addressing you some inquiries,
hereto attached, upon a subject on which
I am anxious to obtain information. Charles
H. Babcock returned from California last
March, & was reported to have brought with
him \$10,000 in California gold. He & a Mr.
Feeter came together, & upon reaching
New York, in the first instance deposited
their gold in the office of a Mr. Rowden
in that city. Mr. Myers, a Clerk in said
office informed a friend of Babcock, that
he & Feeter had deposited eleven bags of
gold in the safe in said office, & opening
the safe showed the individual some of the
gold that he took out of one of the bags,
& also said at the same time, Babcock's share
would amount to more than \$10,000. C. H. Bab-
cock then came to Hamilton, Madison Co.
N. Y., the place of his residence & stated that
he had upwards of \$10,000 in gold, & that it
had been deposited in the mint either by

him or Rowden, I did not understand which
 + that it would be due from there the fore part
 of July. On the 20th of June he was married
 here, + went East with his wife, as he said for
 the purpose of raising his money. Since
 the 15th of July nothing has been heard from
 him: Every effort has been made to discover
 some trace of him, but without success. On
 the 15th ult. he left Oregon (N.H.) on the Erie
 R.R. for New York City, + that is the last that
 is known of him. If he had gold in the mint,
 he probably went to Philad^a at this time +
 used it. Messrs. Rowden + Myers now say,
 that to their knowledge, he had only one bag
 of gold, + if he had more, he must have
 sold it, or sent it to the Mint himself. It is
 to me a matter of the greatest moment that
 I should learn the truth in regard to this
 matter, + if you will give these inquiries your
 immediate attention, or cause them to be an-
 swered, you will confer upon me a great
 favor, for which I shall be very grateful. Bab-
 cock has left large amounts of money due
 here, for which others are responsible. He
 is a son of mine, + you will undoubtedly
 appreciate my anxiety to learn all that
 is possible in regard to this unfortunate
 affair.

Sincerely
 B. W. Babcock

1. Did Charles H. Babcock deposit or have de-
 -posited in the Mint any California gold from
 March 15th 1850 to Aug 1st?
2. If any was deposited, how much has he
 drawn + rec^d from it?
3. Has he drawn or rec^d upon an order drawn
 by any other person, + when + how much?
4. Has any been deposited for the benefit of a
 person by the name of C. Brannard, if so
 has it been drawn, by whom, + what amt?
5. Has any person in N.Y. city by the name of
 Rowden, Rodin, or Myers, (first name
 not known) deposited any California gold
 in the Mint for themselves, or others, since
 1st March last, + prior to 1st Aug: if so, who,
 for whom, + what amt has been drawn,
 by whom, + at what time?
6. Has Geo. Fetter of Little Falls (or Rockton
 N.Y.) or "Fetter + Babcock" had any Cal-
 -ifornia gold deposited in the Mint, or
 has Fetter drawn any on his own
 apt, or the apt of any other person
 if so how much + when?

as above. Referring to Purchase Babcock, dep.
 m. 2950 for \$680.95 to be drawn, Babcock

C.H. Babcock.	March 15 th
@ Brannard.	to 1 st May
Rowden, Rodin,	to 1 st June
Myers	to 1 st July
G. Fetter	to 20 th July
	No. 3933.

August 6. 1850

967
 16438
 12
 721

Many Rail Road
Missed Aug 6th 1880

Miss Adams & Co

But

I send Package of
gold dust for which you will return the
Coin as soon as it can be obtained
If you can get money for it at the mint
you will send it there. The Package
contains 11 1/2 lbs it belongs to a poor
family so do the best you can for them
Be that quick to the poor send it to the
Lord

Yours Respectfully

The value of the dust
at California in 1847

J. C. Allen Agt
for Adams & Co

when you return the Coin
Marked Reuben Chase
Missed

W. D. Pland

Boston, August 5th 1850.
Sir,

We write you for information
which were it possible for us to obtain elsewhere we would
prefer from troubling you. Could you do us the favor
to inform us whether or not any provision has been made
for the redemption in the United States of the Spanish
eullos and octantes, and if so at what rate? Have you
yet coined any 3 & 1/2 lb pes, if not probably how soon will
they be issued? Could you also inform us about what amounts
for or more lots of gold dust, not depositors? Subj^d 1st 1850
we sent you per Adams & Co. 1525 oz, 18/30 & 1622 1/2 oz of silver to
be returned in dimes & 1/2 dimes, as we have not as yet received
an assay of it how soon can we expect ^{me} and what is the prospect
of receiving small change? which kind of silver as you may know
is much wanted in this section of the country. By giving this
information you will greatly oblige us.

Yr

The Director of
The United States Mint.

We are Sir,

Respectfully Yours.

Burnett & Co.

House of Representatives
Washington August 1 1871
Dr R M Patterson Director of the Mint

Dear Sir

I have just
received yours with a copy of your letter to
the Secretary of the Treasury — The Chairman
of the Committee on Ways & Means' allows me
that he put in every dollar asked for &
that he will at a proper time consider
the application & increase of amount asked
for the Mint — The Civil & diplomatic
Appropriation Bill is what the sum is provided
for in the late Act is considered. which we
shall have time to proper matters

I am very truly
Yours for & Servant

Josh Chandler

Washington Sept 7 1850

Evening

Dr R M Patterson Director of the Mint
Dear Sir

Now that Washington is
half frantic with joy at the passage of the adjustment bill
I do not calculate to say that these bills have removed
from the speakers table the real stratum of deposits
may contain the Senate's Bill for establishing a Branch
Mint in New York. You know that recently there has
been some further delay in paying certificates for Bullion
and there is now a vast addition to the account of California
Gold dust, these circumstances will give you some new force
to arguments for New York; I can argue in reply. but I need a
body as the House / Representatives two good facts are worth a
hundred days argument - what caused the delay? they
have not enough small coins? (I know that small mistakes
could be corrected in the ¹⁰) Can the Mint now meet all demand?
& come up to what is likely to result from the great influx of
Gold for California with new demand for small coin & small bills?
Will you let me hear from you by return of mail - I know I am
troubling you very much but I must write } Yours truly
and therefore apply to you } J M Chandler

Treasury Department
25th Sept. 1850

Sir,

I will thank you to
reply by return mail how
far I can comply with the
Committee on the Library of
Congress as expressed in their
letter of to-day of which a
copy is herin enclosed.

I am resp^d
Yours
Thos. Moore

Secy of the Treas

Director of the Mint,
Phil^a

Copy.

Senate Sept 26th 1850

Dear Sir:

Mr. Wadsworth Agent of the Library has a collection of American copper silver & paper money very curious & extensive which is to be presented to the Finance Dept in France as return for the valuable medals sent to us.

We desire to complete the collection by the addition of specimens of our gold coins - Can you not furnish the Committee with some of the coins reserved at the mint - one of each kind -

Very respectfully,

J. A. Pearce

Chr. Com^{rs} Library

Hon. J. C. Smith

Secy. of the Treasury

Worcester City Sept 3rd 51

Dear Sir

The pressing nature of my
engagements has prevented my sooner acknowledging
the receipt of your two letters accompanied by a bill
on the subject of a change in our coverage. I will
answer your letter fully as soon as I have the
time to give the subject that consideration
its great importance demands.

In haste very truly yours

A. M. G. M. in

Min't of the United States,
Philadelphia, 25 Sep. 1850.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th. inst, enclosing a copy of a communication from Thomson Hanky, jr, Esq, of the Bank of England, making inquiries having reference to the amount of California Gold deposited at the Min't. It gives me great pleasure, in compliance with your request, to communicate all the information in our power, which will be found in the annexed statement, exhibiting the value of such gold presented for coinage to the present time, with an estimate of the amount which may be expected during the remainder of this month. I do not think it probable that any large quantity of the California gold has been brought into the country which had not found its way to the Min't.

Mr. Hanky having had the kindness to proffer his services in procuring any information which his opportunities may enable him to afford, I would embrace this opportunity, through you, to inquire of him.

1. [Copy enclosed paper]

Hon. Dan'l. Webster }
Washington }

R. M. P.

The Director of the Mint would embrace the opportunity to inquire of Mr Hankey,

1. Whether the European import of silver from Mexico, and the Pacific coast of South America, generally goes first to British ports and markets.

2. Whether silver coin, from those countries, retains its shape for any length of time for commercial purposes, or is ~~pretty~~ promptly taken to refineries, or mints.

3. What is the widest fluctuation in price, of silver, in the London market, within a year past?

4. What is known, or believed, to be the amount of importation of silver from America (except the U.S.) into Europe, or, (if that is too large an inquiry,) into England, within the past year, or eighteen months?

5. Whether silver coins of the United States appear in British markets, to any considerable extent.

Statement of the value of Goods of Californian produce
deposited at the Custom of the United States

Deposits of 1848	\$ 44,177
do 1849	6,147,519
do 1850 to close of August	18,316,758
do Sept. 1850, partly estimated	<u>3,700,000</u>
Total deposited for carriage	\$ 28,208,454

Department of State
Washington, 19th September, 1831.

Dear Sir.

I am desirous of obtaining the information asked for in a letter bearing date the 29th ultimo, (of which the enclosed is a copy) addressed to me by Thomson Hanky, Jr. Esq. Deputy Governor of the Bank of England. The subject to which it relates is one of particular interest, and if you can, without inconvenience, enable me to comply with Mr. Thomson's wishes you will greatly oblige.

Robert A. Patterson, Esq.
Director of the U. S. Mint,
Philadelphia.

To 5 Gold St. New York
Oct. 1. 1856

To Dr Sallason Superintendent Unit
Philadelphia

By Sir

We are desirous of
obtaining a part of the business of cutting
out planchets for Pennies. I think we can
execute the work to satisfaction
Could you give us a contract for twelve tons
within ninety days on same terms with your
last contract for same article?

Our Copper Rolling Mill is on the Mangatuck Rail
Road a few miles below Waterbury Conn.

We would give you satisfactory reference as to ability
to execute faithfully any contract we may take

Very Respectfully Yours &c
Humphreysville Copper Co.
per Dwight, French & Co.

Mint of the United States,
10 October, 1850.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst, with another directed to you by the Secretary of the Navy, regarding the preparation of medals for certain French, British and Spanish officers; and enquiring whether they can be prepared at the Mint without interfering with the usual operations of the establishment. In reply I have to state that it has always been the usage to strike the national medals at the Mint, this operation being supervised by the Chief Coiner, (now Mr. Franklin Peake,) who has charge of the dies. For the preparation of the dies for such medals as are probably contemplated by the Navy department it will be necessary to secure the services of a competent die-draught-er. Mr. Wright, of Newyork, who executed the dies for the Scott & Paylor medals, can probably be engaged for the work, and is the most competent artist known to us. If so desired by the Navy department I will, on the receipt of the designs, take such steps as are necessary to secure the prompt & creditable manufacture of these medals. The terms will of course in a measure depend upon the size of the medals, the complication of the designs &c.

Very respectfully, &c

Am. Thomas Corwin,
Secy of the Treasury.

R. M. Patterson,
Director

State of the United States

Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1838.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of
your letter of yesterday, respecting an application made
by the Committee on the Library for a series of "Specimens
of our Gold Coins." I presume that these specimens include
one set of ^{one set of} the Gold ~~Coins~~ ^{pieces} ~~and~~ ^{master coins}, and I have the satis-
faction to say that these can be furnished without delay.

The number of coins will be five, and their ^{cost} ~~value~~ \$38.50.

11

P. M. R.

Rev. Thomas Corwin,

Am

Secretary of the Treasury.

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, 8 Oct. 1890.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, asking certain statistics relative to the coinage, deposits, expenses of the Mint & Branch Mints. The information which you desire will be furnished with the least practicable delay.

Very respectfully,

Your faithful servant

R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Hon. Mr. Coward,
Sec. of Treasury.

Treasury Department
October 9, 1850.

Sir

I enclose herewith a letter received from the Secretary of the Navy and will thank you to inform the Department whether the medals indicated can be prepared at the Mint without interfering with the regular operations of that establishment. I am very Resp^t.

Wm. A. Hall

Act. Sec. Treasury

J. R. M. Patterson

Director of the Mint

Philad^a.

I have seen the message to strike all national medals, as the Mint is to be & the dies are under the charge of the Chief Engraver. The operation is conducted by him without interfering with the usual operations of the establishment.

Unit of the United States

25 Sep. 1850.

Sir,

In consequence of the delay in completing the Register of our deposits, I am only now able to reply to your letter making some inquiries as to Mint statistics for the forthcoming volume of the American Almanac. The following replies are now presented.

1. California's gold received at the Mint & Branches to the close of August of this year

In 1848	\$44,177
1849	6,147,519
1850 to close of August	<u>18,316,755</u>
	<u>\$24,508,454</u>

2. Double Eagles coined at the Mint, to the close of August, in pieces 602,177 in value \$ 12,043,540.

3. Gold Dollars coined during same period, - in pieces 81,170 value \$ 81,170.

4. The proposed three cent piece have not yet been authorized by Congress. We have therefore no statistics to present in reference to them.

5. The list of officers of the Mint has been corrected & is herewith enclosed.

Very respectfully

Your faithful servant,
R. M. Patterson.

Geo. J. Payson, Esq.
Boston.

(Copy)

Mint of United States
Sep 24th 1850

Sir

Adverting to my letter of yesterday, on the subject of your Bill "to facilitate commerce by authorizing the manufacture of large rectangular coins or ingots" at the Mint of the United States & its branches, & reasserting my approval of the object expressed in that title, I beg leave to offer some remarks upon its chief provisions.

The shortness of the time debar me from entering into as much detail as would otherwise be proper. Permit me to say, that the third & thirteenth sections are not as free from ambiguity, as is desirable in an enactment of law; and that the second, sixth, eighth, twelfth, and fifteenth sections, contain provisions, which, in my judgment, are not expedient, or are unsuitably parcelled out to the officers of the mint. Without waiting to give my reasons for these criticisms, as being of secondary importance, I come at once to the sections which I believe to be impracticable in their operations.

The second, fourth, seventh, and tenth sections, taken together, provide for the casting of coins, or ingots, of specific denominations & values, from one hundred dollars to ten thousand dollars. (I hope you will excuse me here for pointing out the impropriety of the idea of 'casting a coin', which runs through the whole entire Bill; the word 'ingot' is proper, & sufficient.)

It provides that these ingots shall be adjusted with an accuracy of fineness & weight far more critical & refined than is required for our coins; namely, to the half thousandth part in fineness, and the ~~one~~ ^{one} hundredth part in weight. Lastly it provides that these ingots shall be subjected to an impression or coinage on each of their six sides, and over the whole surface of them.

The practice of European nations proves, that it does facilitate commerce, to have large ingots or bars of gold, of an assured fineness & weight; and in respect to the State of California, it is manifestly desirable that her staple product, so far as it is intended for exportation or for very large dealings, might be legally put into this form, just as the cotton of Louisiana is concentrated into bales.

But then, how does it become necessary or desirable to adjust them to a round value? Such bars are mainly, almost entirely, an international currency, and any stamps or "markings" which we could put upon them, at whatever pains & expense, would not save them from being subjected to a fresh weighing, assay, & valuation. Our troy ounces would be figured into kilogrammes, or marks; our thousandths into carats, & Carat-grains; our even ~~sum~~ ^{sum} of dollars into pounds, francs, or ~~us~~ dollars, & their fractions. And not only so, but there might be found an irreconcilable variance of some ten or twenty dollars in an ingot of ten thousand. We have never been able to take the commercial bars of Europe, any more than their coins, at their face.

The argument from this is, that all that the miner or trader wants, is, not the assurance that his bars will ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~frased~~ ^{frased}

A Bill to facilitate Commerce by authorizing the manufacture and issue of large ingots of gold at the Mint of the United States & its Branches

1. Be it enacted, that it shall be lawful to manufacture ingots of gold, at the Mint of the United States & its branches, whenever the same shall be requested by the depositors of gold bullion; which ingots shall be issued to such depositor in payment therefor. Provided, that such ingots shall not be of less value than one thousand dollars, nor of greater value than ten thousand dollars.

2. Be it further enacted, that such ingots, before they are issued, shall be impressed with the words "Mint of the United States" with the addition of ^{the} name of the place of the Branch Mint, in case of issue from a Branch-mint, with such further stamps as shall indicate the registered number & date, the fineness in thousandths, the weight in troy ounces & decimal parts of an ounce, & the net mint value in dollars & cents. Every such ingot shall also be accompanied with a memorandum from the Treasurer of the Mint, or Branch-mint, stating the particulars in respect to the deposit, as is now customary in respect to deposits for coinage.

3d. Be it further enacted, that the respective duties to be performed in respect execution of this act shall be assigned by the Director of the Mint to the subordinate officers of the Mint or Branch Mint, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, in such division and order as is most compatible with the duties now assigned by law to such officers, provided that the only accounting officer in this case shall be the Treasurer.

4th. Be it further enacted, that the gold bullion deposited for the purpose contemplated in this act, shall be subject to such charges and no others, as are imposed by law on bullion deposited for coinage.

5th. Be it further enacted, that to secure a due accuracy & uniformity in the assays of such ingots, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, to cause check assays to be made, under the supervision of the Director of the Mint, of samples from ingots which may be received into the Treasury of the United States; & if, in repeated instances, the error is found to exceed two thousandths, said Director shall certify the fact to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the President of the United States, and the assayer in fault shall thereupon be disqualified from exercising that office.

6th. Be it further enacted, that all such ingots shall be receivable for debts due to the United States, of every sort, at the Treasury of the United States, or any of its offices, or Custom houses, at the net mint value stamped upon them and attested by the accompanying memorandums.

in all lands for so many thousand dollars, exact money, but that it possesses a definite Mint value, resulting from a known weight & fineness. Consequently, it is not necessary, or desirable, to adjust these bars to any given standard of fineness, nor to a specific weight, nor to a round value; they may be of any weight, any fineness, any value; according to the miner or banker has bullion to be put into that form. As to the stringent limits of weight and fineness stated in the Bill, I assure you that they are quite unattainable in business operations. And although I will not undertake to say, that to coin the whole surface of a large six sided ingot would be an impossibility, provided there were an unlimited allowance of time & money, yet I do not hesitate to pronounce it an impracticable measure, & if practicable, useless. The peculiar exterior aspect of a gold-casting, is a better preservative against the arts of cutting & filing, than the most skilful & costly "tracery" that could be expended upon it.

Trusting that you will receive these criticisms in the candid & courteous spirit in which they are intended, and that the experience of the mint, in such a matter, will be regarded as important, I now beg leave to offer a substitute for the whole Bill.

I have only to add that I have omitted all the penal provisions, except as to the Assayer, as entirely unnecessary; and happily so, as it would be next to impossible to prosecute such felonies to conviction. — I have also omitted "assay offices," as none have been established by law separate from mints, and when they are, they will of course be made to participate in the duties of this act.

Wm. G. Sumner, Secy. from Cal.
Washington.

Very respectfully yours

Director

Went of the United States.
Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1850.

Sir,

I beg leave to ask your attention, - as Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and otherwise interested in matters relating to the currency, - to the inclosed copy of a letter addressed to me to-day to the Hon. W. M. Gwin, of the Senate. Probably your interference in the case may now be needed, but if it shall I am sure that you will give due consideration to my views on the subject.

Very respectfully,

Your faithful servant,
P. M. Patterson.

Hon. D. S. Dickinson
U. S. Senate.

Should any thing come under the
Notice of Miss Satterton, wanting
a Book-keeper, please let me be
ask of your favorable Consideration
and Oblige

Wm H. Satterton

S. S. Satterton

Miss S. S. Satterton

Box 95 Post Office

U. S. Mint Sep. 23.

Hon. - Levin
U. S. Senate

Sir

I find in the "Wash.
Union" a copy of a bill lately introduced by you
"to facilitate commerce, by
authorizing the manufacture of large rectangular
gold coins or ingots" at the Mint of the U. S.

While I fully approve the object expressed
in that title, ~~of the bill~~, especially as a measure
beneficial to the State which you represent,
I am ~~as~~ well convinced that of the provisions in
your bill, some are inexpedient, and others quite
impracticable. I am equally persuaded, that
it would be an easy matter to draw a bill which
would meet your wishes as nearly as I can understand
them from the general drift of your bill, and at the
same time free from every objection. Such a bill
I shall ~~not~~ offer for your consideration at as early
a moment as possible; perhaps to-morrow.

truly yours &c.

R. M. S.

Dr.

Washington, 11. Sept. 1850

Dear Sir,

I just wrote to you by Telegraph, requesting you to return the specification of my Patent, together with a letter or letters on the same subject, forwarded by the Pat. Office. They with some little alteration of the claims in the Patent, I will then grant the Patent without difficulty. Titian Peale is in the office & is in good health. He dictated the letter to you the other day from Eubank. I saw Chandler this morning, while reading your letter to him. He was glad to see me, wished me to remain some days, so that he might question me in relation to the operations of the Mint & its increasing capabilities. Mr. Thurston also questioned me in relation to the same. Mr. Cooper is sick & I could not find Mr. Thompson. Col. Snowdon kindly gave me letters to these three gentlemen. — My application went to the Com. of Finance today. — I suppose you have rec^d the notice of my Patent & its details from the Sec^y Treasury. I wish to correct a serious error which I noticed on the 1st page, viz. the present cost of refining. It should read \$3000, \$2700 for materials & labor, & \$300 for interest on silver used for refining. It was correct in saying that my process w^d save \$1500 per million refined. — Our applications will we hope pass both houses, attached to the Appropriation-bill, referring to yourself as Director Mint to determine the value of the processes. As Mr. C's process had been so referred, Mr. Morfit had likewise referred to the same. I shall remain here a few days, to try what I can do both for my patent & for the Mint.

J. C. R. M. Patterson
Director U. S. Mint
Philadelphia

Yours truly
J. A. Borth

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 10, 1850

Dear Sir,

You ask for information regarding the capacity of the Mint to meet the additional labor demanded by the influx of California gold. I have sought this information by applying to the Officers in charge of the operative departments of the Mint, and I now lay before you the communications which they have made to me.

The Assayers write as follows.

"As it regards our own department, no increase can be required."

The Melted & Refined presents the following statements.

1. The late delay --
2. --
3. --
4. --
5. -- commencing the alterations."

The Chief Coiner writes to me as follows.
"Early -- finished"

Hon. W. R. Chandler, Secy
House of Representatives
Washington.

Very respectfully & faithfully yours,
R. W. Patterson.

U.S. Mint 10 Sept. 1856

Dr R. M. Patterson

Director of the Mint

Dear Sir,

In reply to your queries, I will state that

1. The late delay has been caused by the greatly increased influx of California gold over the Refining capabilities of the Mint.
2. That in anticipation of such an event plans have been proposed & are in progress of execution, by which a much larger amt of gold ~~can~~ ^{may} be refined than has yet been rec^d. It is my estimate that by carrying out the present process of refining in a room to be soon vacated by its present occupants, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 millions of gold ~~per~~ can be refined pr. month.
3. It is my firm belief that as much as 5 millions or more pr. month will yet be rec^d; in which case I doubt the capability of the Mint to ~~perform~~ ^{refine} that amt. by the present process. But even if only 4 or 5 million pr. month be rec^d I think that the Mint should have a capacity to work it off in less than a month, in order that depositors may have as speedy a return as possible & to allow time to the Melter & Refiner to estimate the state of his assets & liabilities, & to both the Chief Coiner & Melter & Refiner ^{time} to repair injuries to machinery or apparatus which may accidentally occur.

4. To show that the Mint possesses considerable energy & activity, let me recall your attention to the facts connected with my dep^t since I entered upon my office last December. The capacities of the Mint for Refining were then estimated at One million pr. month, & it was not thought practicable to refine much more than that amt^d. With your concurrence ^{in January} I made a slight change in the arrangements by which one & a half millions could be refined, which it was thought w^d be sufficient to meet the demand. When the heavy deposits of February were rec^d, the arrangements were still further extended during March, so as to refine about 2 millions pr. month, which was more than had been met^d. Still later, by altering the proportions of silver & gold in Refining & in the coin, arrangements were adopted for refining about 2½ millions pr. month, which has been done ever since with the exception of a week req^d to make repairs.

So successful on my part were the above changes in the apparatus & processes, that altho during the month of December last (my first month in the Mint) 1½ millions of gold were rec^d, & there had been a surplus of 1 million untouched, when I entered upon my office, yet these amounts, & the successively increasing influx of gold were met in my dep^t, by mid-summer, so that on 15th June the last portions of previous deposits were thrown into the refinery, when a new arrival was announced; on 10 July & again on 1st Aug. the refinery has reached the last of the deposits (within 100,000) when new arrivals took place. During Aug. 3 millions were rec^d, but as the Mint at this moment can not possibly

refine more than 2½ millions pr. month, there must be a surplus unrefined, until new arrangements shall have been completed, whereby any probable amt^d of deposits can be refined. By my estimate of probabilities this amt^d may yet reach 6 or more millions pr. month. The new

6 By means of new processes which have been proposed, as much as 6, 8 or more millions of gold can be refined pr. month at greatly diminished rates of charge. The arrangements for these new processes can be made in as short a time as for an extension of the present process, say in the course of from 4 to 6 weeks from the time of commencing the alterations.

Respectfully submitted by
Jas H Booth
Melter & Refiner
U.S.M.

6 In reference to the Branch Mint N.Y. it sh^d not be forgotten that the charge for transporting gold from N.Y. to Philad^a is 0.375 pr. \$1000, supposing then that all the gold rec^d from Calif. were shipped from N.Y. to Philad^a the \$30 millions (the present rate of working) w^d cost about \$12000. Now if N.Y. asks for no more than 2225000, the interest of that is \$13500, & adding salaries &c to this the least cost of a Branch in N.Y. will \$30 to 50,000 annually. H.B.

(Copy.)

Washington, 9th Sept. 1850.

To the Hon. Mr. Corwin,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir,

Meas James C.

Booth and Campbell Morfit, Chemists of Philadelphia are the proprietors of an invention for refining Gold upon a new and economical plan, and I am authorised to offer the use of it to the United States for their present Mints and any that may be established in California, upon Terms of great advantage to the Government.

The present cost of refining Gold at the Mint is \$1500 per Million. By this way all that may be saved! Thus, if 20 millions are refined per annum the saving will be \$30,000; if 30,000 the saving will be \$45,000 and so on in the same ratio.

As the great influx of Gold from California renders it indispensable that some more expeditious way of refining than that now followed at the Mint should be introduced, the present plan which besides its economy extends the power of operation within the same limits greatly beyond that under the known mode, will answer in a cheap form all the demands that are likely to come from any source.

The cost to the Government for refining is 5^{cts} d^{rs} of.
The Seignorage now charged to depositors is $\frac{5}{100}$ ct.
producing a loss to the Mint of $\frac{1}{2}$ ct.

By the present process, silver is used to so large

an extent that the amount of silver to be kept on hand is above \$100,000. By the new invention no silver is required, so that the whole of the interest upon the above sum would be saved, besides the loss incident to the constant chemical action on the silver.

The present capabilities at the United States mint at Philadelphia do not permit more than two and a half millions of Gold to be refined per month: while upon the proposed plan four times as much or ten millions can be refined in the same space of time.

In this particular alone the new method would augment the capacities of the Mint four fold, and thus without cost put down all objections arising from delay attendant upon the old mode.

Another great advantage is that no ingredient is employed in the process to change the malleableness of the Gold, or in any degree render it brittle or impair its natural ductility.

The advantages of the new plan are:

First.—That it is expeditious, so that any amount of Gold brought from California or elsewhere can be refined in the present Mint buildings.

Second.—It is safe so that no more material can be lost in refining than by the present or any of the best processes known, and less than by many other modes.

Third.—It is a convenient way both as regards the apparatus and materials. The latter

latter are among the most abundant in commerce and are every where to be obtained. The apparatus is of the simplest kind, as wooden vessels can be used in the operation and only a moderate heat is required.

Fourth.—It is easily executed by operatives, and they are subject to little or no noxious vapors from the materials employed.

Fifth.—In consequence of a smaller amount of offensive vapors being evolved by this process than through any other, it can be securely conducted in densely populated places.

Sixth.—The separation of Gold and Silver ^{is} more effectual by it than by any other, for all the Silver may be extracted from the Gold if required.

Seventh.—By the use of it the large quantity of Silver now kept in the Mint for refining Gold at the cost of the United States will be saved and that amount be allowed to be thrown into circulation.

Eighth.—It is the cheapest process known by far, for the apparatus required is of the simplest kind and the materials abundant and of low prices. The cost of these materials is less than one cent per ounce of Gold to be refined: whereas the cost to the Mint by the present mode is about four cents per oz. for materials. By this difference of cost if 30 millions are refined per annum the Government will save forty five or fifty thousand dollars in that time.

Ninth.—It requires less labor than the present process for a large portion is spent upon melting, handling and recovering the silver now used: Thus labor is dispensed with as regards the silver, as that metal is not employed in the new method.

Tenth.—It is better adapted to all the mints now established or which may be established, than any other process, because the apparatus is easily constructed in any place, the materials are less bulky and more conveniently transported, and it requires the smallest quantity of acids.

It is for these and for other reasons the best yet devised for refining in California or the interior of a country.

As the ordinary fund of the Mint at Philadelphia derived from coining is quite sufficient for the purpose, I would suggest, that the Government should purchase out the right to use the invention at that office for a stipulated sum to be agreed upon after the Director shall have satisfied himself experimentally of the utility, economy and value of the improvement.

The same course could be adopted in relation to mints elsewhere.

The whole invention would be offered now at a gross sum, but to disembarass the Department upon the question of the entire right, I prefer to propose the use of it as it may be wanted, and the estimate of the value according to its usefulness and effect can

can be easily ascertained between the Directors of the Mint and the proprietors, subject to the concurrence of the Secretary.

The plan now presented does not seek to withdraw any money from the Treasury but on the contrary to convert an expense into a profit, and to produce a revenue from a new source.

Indeed so certain are the proprietors as to the saving of this process to the Mint, that they are willing to receive their payment for the use of the invention out of the very fund which that saving will create. In this way, the proprietors become the underwriters or insurers of their compensation, and if nothing is saved nothing will be paid.

The foregoing statement is intended to show that the refining can be done at much less than the cost now charged for that duty.

The 18th Section of the act of Congress of the 18th January 1837 seems therefore to make it imperative upon the Director of the Mint with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury to change the present mode, as it is expressly enacted that the rate of charges for refining shall not exceed the actual expense of the materials and labor employed in such cases.

It is for this reason that the Secretary is now applied to; for as the law directs that the charges shall be altered from time to time, it contemplates a probability that there would be good cause for a change,
and

and makes it obligatory that it should take place when the cost of labor and materials could be reduced, as they may be by the new method.

In order to test the practicability, economy and usefulness of the proposed plan, I respectfully request that instructions may be given to the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia to compare it in all results with any other used or known at that office for refining Gold, and to report to you the particulars of that comparison as well as value of the process to that office.

Respectfully

your obt. Servt.

(signed)

Henry M. Morfit,
for James C. Booth
and Campbell Morfit
proprietors.

Treasury Department
September 10, 1850.

Sir,

I herewith transmit a copy of a proposition made to this Department by Henry M. Morfit, Esq. of this City, in relation to a new mode of refining Gold.

In order to test the practicability, economy and usefulness of the proposed plan, you are requested to compare it in all "results" with any other used or known at the Mint, and to report to this Department all the particulars of such comparison, as well as the value of the process in refining Gold.

Very Respectfully
your obt. Servt

Thos Corwin
Secy of the Treasury

Robt. M. Patterson, Esq.
Director of the Mint,
Phila.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, Sept. 7, 1850.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that the usual estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, may be prepared at your office and transmitted to this, as early as convenient for the purpose of being laid by the Secretary of the Treasury, before Congress at the ensuing session. I would invite your particular attention to the second section of the act of 17th of June, 1844, ^{and to the Joint resolution of 7th January 1846} relating to estimates to be laid before Congress.

You are requested to send the estimates on foolscap paper with margins of at least one inch in width, that the same may be bound in volumes in this office.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

Wm. S. Wainwright

Register of the Treasury.

Robert M. Patterson Esquire
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia

Patent Office

27th September 1850

Sir

Yours of the 5th inst regarding the pending application of Prof^r James C Booth, for letters patent for a method of refining gold, is duly received.

The papers were filed of the 8th of August, and would not be in turn for examination for several weeks, but in consideration of the interests of the Mint, the examination has been directed to take precedence of other matters on file.

Respectfully yours

Thos. Estlin.

A M Patterson Esqr
Director of the U S Mint
Philadelphia.

1

Note from the Assayers of the Mint,
in reference to the letter of Mr Chandler,
of Sept. 7.

The letter of Mr. C. requires a direct
and candid answer, and brings us to the crisis.
We offer the following views as impersonally
as we can, requesting a review of them by the
Metallurgist & Refiner, and the Chief Coiner.

The great question is this—how much
work can this Mint do?

[As it regards our own department, we
are happy to state that thus far we have room
enough, and hands enough, to get through with
what devolves upon us; which is from 50 to 70
assays per day, and about six times as much as
we were called upon to do, in the average of years
previous to the receipt of California gold. We
have still room to expand operations, to any extent
which it is conceivable can be required.] ^{assay} This, there-
fore is of no consideration.

But as it regards the heavy operations of the Mint, it is impossible to deny, that we are incapable, as yet, of meeting ^{the} current demands upon us; to say nothing of those which are prospective. We are not able even to keep up with the gold; we have not been, for more than an entire year past; and from month to month, we are getting more and more in arrears. To this fact it is to be added, that there is other work in prospect for us; the wants of the country; the changes in postage, and the eager purposes of representatives in Congress, render it likely that we shall soon be called on to receive the Spanish money amongst us, and substitute billion cents, by the million, for copper cents.

~~It is~~ In such a case, it would seem to be best, ^{for Mr. Chandler} to waive all objection to a Branch Mint in New York, and allow its final passage.

But then the question recurs, ~~is it~~ the intention of New-York, or is it the probable

3

or (which amounts to the same thing) will
the event be, that the mint there will
always continue in the ^{minor} relation and force
of a Branch, or change into the Parent Mint?

If it could be restricted to the
condition of a Branch Mint, as perhaps it
might be, by inserting after the appropriation
of "\$225,000 for the site, building, & machinery,"
a proviso, that the contracts for the same should
not exceed that sum — then it would seem
to be best to withdraw all opposition. There
will be work enough for both of us, in that
case; objectionable as it is, to have two mints
so close to each other. — But if that approp-
riation is a mere foundation — if an immense
establishment is to be constructed there, to be
several years in finishing, and not to be finished
until the shipments from California have begun
to decline (as in a few years they will) and the
hardest of the work, ~~has~~ in gold, and small silver, and
billon, has been done by us, then it becomes us to see if

if there is ~~so~~ any way by which we can, and ⁴⁵ that
with little delay, accomplish a much larger amount
of work than our maximum hitherto; and so
save our country the expense, and ourselves the dishonor,
of having this establishment vacated.

To speak in round terms, we ought to be able,
within sixty days, to do fully twice as much work
as we are now doing. That is to say, we should
be able to part four millions of dollars worth of
~~Califor~~ gold monthly; and ~~use~~ to coin the same
into ~~pieces~~ an assortment of pieces, in which the
double-eagle should hold a very small share.
Besides this, we should be able to produce as many
dimes, half-dimes, three-cent pieces, and billon cents,
as would justify the sweeping expression above, of
doubling our present work. - That so great a
pressure should continue forever, or even for ten years,
no reasonable person would suppose. - As it respects
the California gold, that must be long settled into a
regular vein-mining operation, with less dazzling profits,
than at present, and with less aggregate returns. Such
has been the experience in all gold-mining regions.

It is for the *Melter & Refiner*, and the Chief
 Corner, to estimate what they can do, and will do,
 within the walls of this edifice, and with the
 means at their disposal. - As we ~~can~~ have been
 called upon for an expression of views, and as the
 interests of the institution are ~~now~~ at stake,
 we would respectfully suggest, that there should
 be relays of workmen, to labour day and night
 (not all night) whenever this is practicable;
 and that there should be more latitude allowed in
 the adjusting of gold planchets. It may be,
 that additional working hours and workmen, and
 less rigidity in the remedy of weight, may remove
 all our difficulties; that is, after we are
 reinforced by the new steam arrangement. If so,
 it would certainly be a matter of lasting regret,
 if we should ^{have} stranded upon such points as these.

In conclusion, it might be suggested to
 Mr. Chandler, that the contest in this matter ought
 to lie between the sites of New York and San Francisco.

If there is to be a mint at S.F., and no one
says there ought not to be, then we can easily
do the rest, and a mint at N.Y. would be
a perfect superfluity. (But it seems evident,
from the course of the legislation, that those two
branches are to help each other now, even if they
hinder each other afterwards.)

We sum up by saying, if the Branch at N.Y.
is to be only a Branch, & upon the small scale
set forth in the appropriation, there need be no
further resistance. But if it is to become a
~~substantial~~ substitute for this Mint, and that after
we have done the hardest of the work, we had
better try how much more we can do, and put this
little area of ground to its utmost tension.

Respectfully submitted to the Director
of the Mint, by the Assayer & asst. assayer.
Sept. 9.

Apt. Treasurer's Office
New York. Sept. 6. 1850

Dear Sir,

I reached here last night at
1/2 past 11 o'clock. We were detained by a
succession of unusual stoppages, and by the wind
and tide on the Steamboat portion of the
way, we to Bristol.

I have paid a large number of
Bank certificates amounting to \$1,072,451.⁹⁷/₁₀₀
and will complete the operation to-morrow,
and am home at day 10 or 11 o'clock
P.M. Please find words to my wife and
family as I have not time to write another
letter. I sent to day by Adams & Co.

\$75,000 in paper gold being the
transfer draft in my name as Apt.
Treasurer U.S. The receipt will be
made out in my name as apt. Treas. U.S.

I write in haste

Very Truly & Respectfully
Yours,

Samuel R. Mendenhall

W. Patterson

U.S.M.

Treasury Department
Register Office, Oct 31 1850

Sir

The enclosed statement of the expenses
of the Mint, from 1794 to 31 December 1836, is transmitted
in compliance with request of the 30th Inst.

I am respectfully
your Ob^t Servant
Warren Daines
Register

R. M. Patterson Esq
Director of the Mint,
Philadelphia

United States Branch Mint, Dahlonega Georgia.

A Roll Showing the annual expenses of this Branch Mint, in each Department annually, and the aggregates annually and
Totally — also from whence the Production was received beginning on the 1st day of February 1838, and ending 31st October 1850 inclusive.

Value of Bullion Received from Georgia	From South Carolina	From North Carolina	From Tennessee	From Alabama	From California	Aggregates Received	Date Recd.	Date Expended	Pay of Officers & Clks	Pay of Laborers	Materials & Outgoing Expenses	Aggregate of Annual Expenses
								1837	6 325	1 503 04	1 478 93	3 506 97
90 151	2 057	2 051	1 029	1 543		1 02 915	1838	1838	7 077 77	3 149 81	4 698 47	1 1 920 55
1 19 566	2 765	2 077	1 288	1 813		1 28 880	1839	1839	6 000	2 545 65	2 716 40	1 1 265 05
1 18 688	2 849	2 566	1 388	1 927		1 28 810	1840	1840	6 000	2 737 95	1 752 78	1 0 490 70
1 51 600	4 914	3 376	1 633	2 457		1 63 885	1841	1841	5 052	2 780	789 84	3 651 54
2 86 427 50	9 358	6 192	3 096	4 644		3 09 647 50	1842	1842	5 972 82	2 880	978 56	9 531 58
5 39 070 50	17 451	11 654	5 827	8 740		5 32 772 50	1843	1843	5 659 39	2 844 02	2 262 22	1 0 765 63
4 51 955	14 651	9 772	4 886	7 329		4 88 600	1844	1844	6 000	2 880	1 700 63	1 0 580 63
4 64 168	15 051	10 034	5 017	7 825		5 01 795	1845	1845	6 000	3 130	1 802 15	1 0 908 45
4 16 000 50	13 491	8 994	4 497	6 745		4 49 727 50	1846	1846	6 000	3 600	3 153 93	1 2 752 93
3 35 850	9 842	7 228	3 614	4 921		3 61 435	1847	1847	6 000	3 600	1 962 60	1 1 562 60
2 51 375 50	8 151	5 434	2 717	4 075		2 71 752 50	1848	1848	5 922 58	3 592 17	1 016 78	1 0 531 50
2 25 822 50	7 523	4 832	2 441	3 661		2 44 130 50	1849	1849	6 000	3 600	735 62	1 0 238 62
1 74 320 50	5 400	4 320	1 080	1 620 80 025		2 16 765 50	1850	1850	5 000	3 000	665 20	8 665 20
26 29 872 00	116 301	78 987	38 419	57 067	30 025	3 950 666 00			82 939 53	42 145 14	25 731 39	1 50 806 05

United States Branch Mint, Dahlonega Georgia.
October 31st 1850
Superintendent's Office
W. R. Adams
Register

Mint of the United States

30 Oct. 1858.

Sir,

I have to thank you for your favor of the 29th, enclosing a statement of the annual expenses of the Mint since 1831. That statement will be of great advantage to me, but does not entirely meet the views which prompted my communication to the Comptroller, which formed the basis of your examination. It was my desire to procure a statement of the annual expenses of the Mint from its foundation up to 1831. A report from the Comptroller's office, of which I had a printed copy, had stated those expenses for the whole of that period, but had failed to distinguish the amounts of each year. I thought it probable the examination made in the preparation of that document had led to the information required, and hence I addressed myself to the Comptroller. I am very glad to trouble you further upon this subject, but would return it a great favor if the statement now indicated could be procured from your office.

Very respectfully &c

R. M. Patterson,

Director

Theresa Maria, Esq.

Register &c

Treasury Department
Register Office Oct 29 1850

S_u

The enclosed Statement of the expenses of
Mint Establishment, from 1 Jan 1831 to 30 June 1850, is trans-
mitted in compliance with your letter of the 28th Inst. to the
Comptroller; referred to this office for the information required.

I am respectfully
your Obedt Servt
Wm Townsend
Regul

R. M. Patterson Esq
Director of the Mint,
Philad^a

Statement of the expenses of the Mint Establishment
from Jan 1. 1831 to June 30 1850 inclusive.

1831		85 328 13
1832		101 495
1833		51 134 22
1834		73 340
1835		152 956
1836		322 600
1837		211 242 58
1838		121 215 22
1839		128 319 17
1840		127 029 30
1841		76 401 94
1842		87 782 87
to June 30. 1843		33 020
1843-44		78 875
1844-5		100 087
1845-6		92 771 50
1846-7		89 972 97
1847-8		76 850
1848-9		55 050
1849-50		126 190
Total		2,254,660 00

2,254,660 00
 126,190 00
 1849-50
 1848-9
 1847-8
 1846-7
 1845-6
 1844-5
 1843-44

2,380,850 35

Treasury Department
 Register Office Oct 29 1850
 Wm. S. Mainey
 Register

Treasury Department
Comptroller's Office
October 28. 1850.

Hon. Thomas Corwin
Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir

In pursuance of your
reference to me of the matter, I have carefully
examined the contents of the letter to you from
Mr. Patterson Director of the Mint, bearing
date Oct 22^d 1850, and the forms accompany-
ing the same marked A, B, C, & D, and have
compared the same with the forms now in
use, in which the accounts of the Treasurer
of the Mint are to be kept, and transmitted
to the accounting officers for settlement. Mr.
Patterson proposes that forms C & D be dispensed
with, that the form B together with a separate
abstract for unpaid deposits, be substituted
for them, and the form A be retained.

The form B appears to include all the
most important particulars embraced in

C & D, and the only really important omission in it will be supplied by the Report abstract for unpaid depositories - The form B proposed you will see, contains columns for the following entries and purposes including three Blanks for remarks -

- 1st Receipt Number
- 2nd Assays Number
- 3rd Gross weight
4. Fineness
5. Blank
- 6 Standard weight
7. Blank
8. Value of the Gold
9. Blank
- 10 Fineness of Silver
- 11 Standard weight of Silver portion
- 12 Value of Silver
- 13 Deductions for seigniorage, & Assay & Callage
- 14 Total deductions
- 15 net value
- 16 date of Report & 17 depository name

Not perceiving any objection to the changes proposed by Mr Patterson, and the new forms suggested by him, I respectfully recommend that they be approved by you, and that the Treasurer of the Mint be instructed to present his quarterly accounts to the accounting officers for settlement in pursuance thereof -

I am with high respect
your obt servant

(Signed)

E. C. Seaman
Acting Comptroller

Copy

Treasury Department
November 1, 1850.

E. C. Seaman
Actg Comptroller

I have received your letter of the 28 ulto recommending certain changes in the form in which the accounts of the Treasurer of the Mint are kept and transmitted to the accounting officers for

Settlement - and approve of the charges as
recommended by you -

(Signed)

I am very respectfully
Yours &c &c
Sec of the Treasury

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.

26 Oct 1850.

Sir:

Enclosed you will receive *One* Treasury Draft payable to your order. Please date and sign the accompanying receipt and return it to this office by the first mail, and cause the drafts to be presented for payment without delay.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM SELDEN,

Treasurer of the United States.

H. M. Patterson Esq

0 285 red 1050

N. B.—The payee of a Treasury Draft, when he endorses it, or, presenting it for payment, receipts it, should write his name thereon as it is written in the draft, or in the endorsement that assigns it to him—taking care to AFFIX his official or representative style or title, if it be written in the draft or in said endorsement. An endorsement by a MARK should be attested by two subscribing witnesses; if by a substitute, it must be accompanied by evidence of the substitution, except in the case of President and Cashier of a bank.

Mount of the United States,
Philadelphia, 23 Oct. 1830.

Sir,

I have been requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the annual expenses of this establishment. the consequence of the great pressure upon the clerical force of the Mount, at this time, growing out of our large business, & the settlement of the Treasurer's accounts. which is indisputably necessary, it will be almost impossible to make such an examination of our books as is requisite for the purpose required. I have, however, a document in my possession, emanating from your office which leads me to hope there may be materials readily accessible by you which will aid me in the emergency. I refer to No. 296, 224 Cong., 1st session. The statement Q, in that paper, gives all the information required as far as 1831, but unfortunately does not distinguish the particulars by years. Do you know of any document which contains these annual expenses, in a summary form. If so I should esteem it a great favor if it could be forwarded to me. If necessary I can return it again in a few days.

Charles Whitting, Esq. }
Comptroller.

Very respectfully
R. M. Patterson,
Director

U.S. Mint, Oct. 21. 1850

Sir

I am informed by the assayer that the deposit of gold referred to in your letter of the 18th, was assayed twice, with corresponding results. It is important that dealers in California gold should know, that there has since June last, a new variety of that article has appeared at the Mint, ^{but} not very frequently; ^{it is} well marked to the eye, though not easy to describe, except, as you say, that the grains are "particularly handsome." This gold is of a much lower average fineness than previously observed, and of course yielding a larger return of silver. Its ^{Mint value is} ~~does not yield~~ from \$15.75 to 16.25 per ounce, in the native grain. A sample can be seen at the Mint. Very respectfully

W. Herman Berendes

Albany N.Y. 21 Oct. 1850.

Sir,

In consequence of the very great increase of labor devolved upon the Chief of the Mint, arising from the great increased ^{larger} number of our deposits, it is found exceedingly difficult to keep up with the current domestic business, ~~of the Mint~~ & to prepare the accounts for the Department. At last, however, ~~has suggested~~ A suggestion has however been made to me that this labor ~~would~~ might be considerably reduced by some ^{alterations} changes in our forms & abstracts ^{relating to deposits} ~~of account~~, & I have now the honor of requesting the sanction of the Department to the changes which I ^{propose briefly} ~~shall~~ ~~submit~~ to explain.

The law of Jan 18. 1857, relative to the Mint of Foreign Coins provides that from every parcel of bullion deposited for coinage the Treasurer shall deliver to the Assayer a sufficient portion for the purpose of being assayed; that the Assayer shall report to the Treasurer the quality or standard of the bullion assayed by him; and he shall also communicate to the Treasurer such information

time as will enable him to estimate the amount of
 the charges to be made to the depositor for the expenses
 of converting the bullion into standard metal & for
 carriage; but from the Report of the Assayer & the
 weight of the bullion the President shall estimate
 the whole value of such deposits, & also the amount
 of the charges or deductions if any. It is provided
 also that the Treasurer shall present, quarterly,
 to the Treasury Department of the U.S. according to
 such forms as shall be prescribed by that Department,
 an account of the receipts & disbursements of the Mint
 for the purpose of being settled."

The forms which we have adopted in carrying out
these provisions of law ^{as far as they relate to depositors} are as follows:

1. The Assayer's Report. This embraces ^{the nature of the separate} the descriptive
name, ^{the kind of bullion,} its weight after melting, its
purity, that is the number of parts of pure metal ^{the standard} which it
contains, distinguishing the proportion of gold & silver there

These metals are mixed, & sent ^{date for} by ^{freight} charges to the depositor.
A form is herewith enclosed marked A.

[illegible]

good deposit ^{requiring} ~~substantially~~ notation, & deduction. It contains 3 columns marked with a star which are made up by the Clerk having charge of the calculations, & are not ~~original~~ material.

3. Estimate of value. This is nothing more than a copy of the particulars of value embraced in the Record just described. ~~The former is here with~~ It is attached to the Assayers Report, ^{& is in} the form herewith annexed, marked C.

4. Abstract of Deposits. This document is prepared for transmission to ~~the~~ the department in connection with the Treasurers accounts. It includes the following items, viz. the date of deposit, the depositor name, the standard weight of the principal metal, ^{which may be} of the metal ~~mixed~~ ^{embodied} with it, the gross value of the two, the deductions & the net value. It has also a column into which are carried the net values of such deposits in the abstract as may remain unpaid. &c.

Very respy
y. L. S.

R. M. P.

Mr. T. Corwin,
D. of Ind.

[illegible]

B

C

[illegible]

D

Mint N. S. Phila. Oct. 19, 1854.

Dear Sir,

In answer to your letter of the 17th inst.,
I have to state, that, on the 8th of May, 1848, ten
gold dollar pieces were sent from the Mint to the Secretary
of the Treasury, - the Hon. Mr. Meredith, - in which
payment was returned by him a few days subse-
quently. As a part of these dollars were intended
for the President, he no doubt received them, and
paid their value to Mr. Meredith. Certainly there is
no claim in the case due to the Mint.

A. M. C.

Sir

Col. W. H. D. Bliss.

New York, Oct. 18. 1850.

W. H. Patterson Esq
Director U S Mint
Philadelphia.

By memorandum to Mint Receipt No 6203.
I see that 36.90 Ounces California Gold Dust
were of $962\frac{1}{2}$ fineness. which low degree is a
matter of surprise to me as the grains were par-
ticularly fine & handsome. I hereby ask you to be
kind enough to ascertain whether there has not
been a mistake in the assay by some means
or other.

I am Very
Respectfully
Remain, Dear Sir,
Yours

Baltimore, Oct 17/50

St. Patterson

Director U.S. Mint

Philadelphia

Dear Sir,

In examining the
effects of Gen. Taylor, five gold dollars
have been found which, it is recollected,
were sent to him as a specimen of
that coinage. We have no means of as-
certaining whether the Mint has
ever received an equivalent in value
for these coins & am greatly obliged
if you can furnish the information, that
we may, if necessary, require the amount.

I remain with highest respect
Yours very sincerely,

W. H. F. Bliss

[Eutaw House]

\$10 were sent to Mr. Merriam on 8. May 1898
for which payment was returned by him a few
days subsequently.

Copy.

Navy Department.

October 5, 1850.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer you to a Joint Resolution of Congress, approved March 3, 1847, "relative to the preparation and presentation of medals to certain French, British, and Spanish Officers," and respectfully request to be informed, if the medals therein indicated, can be prepared at the Mint of the United States. If such an arrangement can be made, the necessary designs and instructions will be furnished from this Department, in pursuance of authority from the late President Taylor.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Wm. S. Graham.

Hon. Thomas Purwin, }
Secretary of the Treasury }

(Copy) Mint of the United States
Oct 7th 1850

Sir,

The cabinet of the Mint of the United States, which displays a large and costly collection of coins, medals, ores and other appropriate objects of curiosity, and which is visited by many thousands of persons in the course of every year, contains also a series of portraits, of the head size, of my predecessors in the office of Director of the Mint. These pictures, which add much to the interest and beauty of the suite of rooms, have in every case been presented to the cabinet. The portrait of your relative, Hon. Elias Boudinot, who filled, and long lay, adorned the office of Director, from 1795 to 1805, is still wanting, and I should be much gratified, if by an act of liberality on your part, or on the part of your family connexion, this vacancy could be supplied. The framing will be done at the expense of the institution, uniform with the handsome style of the others. I may add that the same experienced artist who has copied the features of Rittenhouse for our gallery in a very satisfactory manner, will, if you desire it, do the same in this case (although under his usual price) for twenty dollars.

Hon Elias Boudinot
Burlington

Very respectfully
O. M. P.
Director

Treasury Department
Nov. 8th. 1850.

Sir

Referring to your letter of the 10th instant it is presumed that certain Medals authorized by a joint Resolution of Congress of March 3. 1847 can be prepared at the Mint without interfering with the usual operations of that establishment.

I have, therefore, to request that you will afford all the aid in your power to secure the prompt and creditable completion of the Medals referred to.

All the details to be directed by the Secretary of the Navy and the expenses to be defrayed by that Department.

I am very Resp.

Thos. M. Thompson
Sec. of the Treasury.

D. R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint
Philad^a

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, November 30, 1857.

Sir,

I have the honor of presenting the following statements of the Coinage at this Mint during the month which has just closed.

Gold Coins.

<u>The kind of coin.</u>	<u>The number.</u>	<u>The value.</u>
Double Eagles.	196,170.	\$ 3,923,400.
Quarter Eagles.	27,320.	68,300.
Gold dollars.	94,800.	94,800.
		<u>\$ 4,086,500.</u>

Silver Coins.

Dimes.	175,000.	17,500.
		<u>Total \$ 4,104,000.</u>

This result exceeds any one yet reached in the Mint ⁱⁿ any other ten year previous month.

The value of the gold deposited for coinage during the present month is estimated at \$ 4,250,000, and exceeds the amount deposited in any former month by about a million of dollars.

Wm. Thomas Corwin,
Secretary of the Treasury.

R. M. O.
do.

Los Angeles November

1005954.48
201746.64
406327.89
654177.85
84419.17
525117.38
1204561.46
1524410.15
1830542.08
205005.68
2122649.07
2241590.90
2332810.15
2400000.00
2500000.00
2600000.00

Total of 3351416.17

November

85251.70

7170.533.39

Gold Coinage

196,170. Double Eagles, \$ 3,923.400.
27320. Quarter Eagles, 68.300.
94,800. Gold Dollars, 94.800.
or 219,649.375 \$ 4,086.500

Silver Coinage

175,000 Dimes, or 17,500 17.500
\$ 4,104,000

November 30 1880 -

Treasury Department,
Nov 30th 1850

Sir

Your letter of Oct. 28th was duly received.
I will be obliged to you for a statement in
continuation, bringing down to Nov 30th, the amount
of gold, of United States production, received at the
Mint, and also a statement of the amount received
at the branches to the latest date for which you have
returns.

Very Respectfully
Thos Cowen

Secretary of the Treasury

To

Robert M. Patterson Esq

Director of the Mint,
Philadelphia.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

STATISTICAL MATTERS.

Export of specie—\$1,500,000 exported from New York since Nov. 6, all but \$500,000 was in silver of various kinds. Whatever may be the cause of this export of silver to the foreign exchange is not up to the specie point of our national gold coins, it is certain that if it is not soon checked, "silver plate" will again be in fashion. We are not sure that silver has really appreciated in comparison with gold, on account of the great influx of the latter from California and the discovery in the quantity of the former, taken from the Mexican and South American mines; but we do say, that in this country our large silver coins and those adopted by us (as Mexican and Spanish dollars, five franc pieces, &c., &c.) have too much silver in them, in proportion to their present legal value. In other words, American gold has a less value abroad than our silver. If a Mexican dollar were to pass for 50 cents and American dollars for 50 cents, the silver, as it seems to us, would not show any as it has done for some years. Of course, we merely name these rates to show the correctness of our principle. The remedy for any present defect would be to put the silver into half dollars, and to repeal the law by which foreign silver is legal tender. The latter would then be excluded or sold at any other market value.

Philadelph.

Boston Nov. 30. 1835

Private
Sir,

The late importations of gold have induced enquirers as to its effect upon the relative values of gold and silver henceforth.

The Dutch have, I believe, rejected gold as legal tender, and we find that silver is more in demand for remittances to the Continent of Europe.

Should you feel inclined to offer any suggestions or remarks upon these topics, I would be glad to give them a place in my magazine.

In the paragraphs of the daily press, upon this subject, they lose sight of the fact, that, notwithstanding the disproportionate supply of silver

comparing with gold for the
many years preceding 1830-40,
very little change was produced in
their relative values.

I would suggest three points. 1.
Whether the present additions to
the quantity of gold are likely to
affect (intrinsically or commercially)
the relative values of gold and silver
and
2. Whether any legislation is prudent
in relation to the law of the standard
or of legal tender.

Yours truly
J. Smith Howard

H. M. Patterson, Esq.,
Director of the Mint

Dec 8
J. Smith Howard
Director
307 New York

New York Nov 28. 1850.

Mr Geo Bain

Dr Sir.

Please inquire of Mr Edelman why he did not allow for silver in the Memorandum of Recd No 7579 - Oz 130.50 which would c 108 fine yield about \$8. after deduction for packing and alloy. If it is a mistake please obtain for me a new mem^e & I will return this one which I received today.

You have not as yet sent me the bags, and I am much in need of them. so please send them by return line

Yr Obedt

Yours^d
Benjamin Duma

Went 4th. Nov. 22, 1850.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose to you the official Bond
of James W. Elmore, Superintendent of the Branch Mint
at Charlotte North Carolina, together with his ~~successor~~ ^{asst.}
~~Wm. & Co. W. W. Elmore~~, and that the Bond is ^{my}
^{approved} satisfaction, and the grounds on which it is founded.

P. M. P.

Srs

Hon. Thomas Corwin,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Enclote. The Successor are W. W. & Co. W. W. Elmore.

Director's Office, U. S. Mint
November 22. 1859.

To the Treasurer,
the Assayer,
the Chief Coiner,
& the Melter & Refiner,
of the Mint.

With a view to expedite the gold coinage,
the Director of the Mint desires that the ensuing
regulations be carried into effect, by the officers
concerned.

The alloy of gold ingots, from this date,
must consist of one-half silver and one-half copper,
or nearly in that proportion; care being taken not
to exceed that limit of silver. And the Assayer
is hereby enjoined to satisfy himself, by a combined
assay of each day's melting of ingots, that there
is not a large deviation from the proportion above stated.

The Melter and Refiner is enjoined to part
all the deposits of California gold which are
reported by the Assayer for parting, and so much

more as will make the whole partage about
670 ounces out of every 1000 ounces, of California
and other silvery gold; and the remainder, say
330 ounces, or thereabouts, of every 1000 ounces, to
introduce directly into the ingots.

To save trouble, the Melters & Refiner may
melt clippings direct into ingots, without changing
the proportion of silver alloy; of which the Assayer
must have notice.

In deposits reported for parting, the Treasurer
will see that the charge is made for five-hundredths
of the standard weight, for silver alloy.

In various considerations, it is desirable that
the coinage from this alloy should be detained for
some currency, and should be in the lesser denominations;
the Chief Coiner will therefore, as far as practicable,
restrict this coinage to pieces less than the double eagle.

These regulations are to take effect upon all
gold deposits commencing with ^{assay No} No 85th, and upon
all operations of the Mint from this date, until the
end of the present year.

R. M. Patterson
Director

Wishing Mrs. No. 10th 1850

I have received your letter of the 14th inst. with the proposed introduction for my book and I have reviewed the introduction and find it very interesting. I have found some errors which you would do well to correct in which I am sure they are interested.

It is sad that, while we agree on the general object of facilitating commerce, we differ, perhaps considerably, as to some of the means most desirable to accomplish it. I propose the gold dollar of California for that purpose; and that advantage sought by, and been done by you, I conclude, must be by some means to that effect. The subject, generally, more for the California, as I have heard from you, I hope, particularly for the California.

You should believe, that I have not been a little jealous of my position as a subject, for the introduction of a new one, without having obtained the consent of myself of full information, concerning both the commercial

6
I shall accordingly remove the bill by striking out, or leave it of substance to the House without any amendment for passage and by adding at the end of that section a clause allowing to the Auditor an expense in the same such as may actually occur, provided that the same shall not exceed one thousandth of the gold delivered to them respectively, and the purpose of creating, in gold, a direct liability to the Auditor, which will be given by them, and which greatly exceeds the actual gold delivered, namely, the amount and allowed to them on the basis of the account of those officers, given in Treasury Department, and I shall make the alterations requisite to perfect this change.

It is possible to some that the bill must add to the judicial responsibility, and slightly to the labor of the auditor by requiring him to verify the receipts as well as the amount of the receipts and to verify the same by stamping them, the same receipt was provided, and a discriminating receipt which shall indicate not only the place of issue, but also, finally, to the Director

of the mint, the numerical assigner. Thus the auditor would become the only judicial officer, and might be held, as he should be, to the strictest responsibility. The Treasurer need not appear to be the proper officer to act judicially upon the issue of the same, as he is required to do by section 24, of the act of previous January 18th 1837; and it must be both for and against, that such a transfer of duty from the Treasurer to the auditor, as I propose, should be one of the provisions of the bill.

At times it would be very difficult for the auditor to stamp the receipt and hence of such receipt upon its date regularly and legally, I propose to alter the bill on this subject, by letting the receipt be stamped from part of the responsibility to be stamped upon the receipt by the auditor, and requiring the auditor only to attest the legal delivery of such receipt by stamping it, or causing it to be stamped with such proper authentication, after all the other work upon it has been finished, and before the same is legally issued, as I have

When the above considerations

reflections. There would not be any of the increased
assurances of security on our part, nor on the other
perhaps a stronger feeling of South American
and generally that it might be better to have
a closer of circumstances of commercial policy;
and that the first nations could also place
trust with every change in the state of things
to be made at the time.

With reference to the "entire
the amount of time and money" which you
opposed to the "entire" necessary to prevent the
"incompatibility of carrying the whole business of
a large department," I must say to day, that
you will find it difficult to procure either
myself or others, that may great mechanical
trouble it is for me to be approached in the
question of such work. I am well, I presume,
kindly continue to expect that it will be more
likely and I trust to adjust our business
and I hope even of ten thousand dollars there
in thousands of pounds of ten dollars each. And certainly
by you have not found it more convenient,
of present and necessary to convert a
large amount of gold into little silver pieces,
which is a feature the same with double eagles.

In carrying the business of America in foreign
 and foreign bank open business, quite some
 attainable in business operations, to get the
 half of a thousandth part in foreign, and the
 business standard, as well as weight, I certainly
 cannot be mistaken in the information I have
 received. I have however, from a gentleman, who
 has been abroad, that the alloying and alloy-
 ing of gold may be such that it is performed
 with almost mathematical exactness. That
 the gold coins of the British bank are of uniform
 average fineness of 915 & thousandths, and that
 at this rate, your bank has in the bulk of
 receiving them at the bank, and of paying
 for them without necessarily paying each
 piece of them.

That the gold coins of Russia, Italy, and
Holland are uniformly of the purity of
899 thousandths and the same to ascertain whether
by your purchase of any such lot. That the
average quality of our same gold coins stands
at the electro-lytic point of late years
severely tried apparently from your thousands
the gold standard.

Bitte nicht an die Commission schreiben

20
possible, a true and immeasurable business of
law or equity within our grasp of the present,
between two antagonistic and independent
and with equal strength and integrity.

It should be borne in
mind, that it is the effect of small, more
internal errors of circumstance, allowing
at times when it is the legal standard of
right and wrong, to transmute each other,
and to cause large quantities of cases of
different cases steadily in conformity with
such standards, and thus transmutation of
cases, putting on foot, may even have been
contemplated in present legislation.

In large cases of crime, the advantage of
great numbers of cases to compensate the errors
is lost, when the state of the officers should
choose to take the interest to decide in
just and equal conformity with their average
to the legal standards.

In conclusion, permit me to say
of your paper, that the experience
of the mind in such a matter will be regarded
as important, while in substance respect the
benefit to be obtained at the metaphysical level.

21
mechanical details of the necessary, some degree of
interest of the mind may have given the experience
it is both just and well to attach particular
importance to them. But we have seen that
this is the case of living large things, partially
we have seen, however, and taken
fully, we can claim of justice at the
basis of experience continued. The present is
an age of greatly and impermanently, and
country it is of such, of such, and of such
developments and progress.

The electric telegraph is going to thought
equity, and the thought and action
are annihilating distances, so that those who
agree to live should not only be well informed
but with the past, but also be the present,
and thoughtful of the future.

Very Respectfully,
Yours truly,
J. M. G. W.

J. M. G. W.

Mint U. S.

Phil. Nov. 20, 1830.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose to you the
Official Board of A. W. Redding Superintendent,
and Matthew F. Stephenson Assayer, of the
Branch Mint at Dahlengue, with my appreciation,
and the grounds on which it is founded.

P. M. P.

Sr.

Wm. Thomas Corwin,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Witness of M. F. Stephenson - Assayer.

Assn L. Riley & Wm. B. Graham.

Witness of Anderson W. Redding - Superintendent.

John W. Grady & Harison W. Riley.

New York Nov 20 1850

Doctor Patterson

Sir,

By the last Shipment of Gold
Ores from California my brother William
H. White, forwarded to me two parcels of
Gold dust, which he had made up from
one parcel there, one of these packages I for-
warded to the Mint through Adams & Co of
this city - paying 187⁹/₁₀₀ Op. and received Mint
Receipt No. 7165 for it - paying by mint
return 187⁹/₁₀₀ Op. - The other package I handed
over to Mr Robert Hogan of the City and he
forwarded it also to the Mint and received
8054 Mint Receipt No. 7125, his was 146 Op. -
We have both to day received Mint Receipts
I enclose you a statement of mine by which as
you will see 4 my 187⁹/₁₀₀ Op are made
to net scarcely \$17.17 per Op. while his 146
Op shipped by the same person from San Francisco
at same time and from same parcels of Gold
net him by your assay \$17.60 per Op. - making

a difference of near 43 cents per oz. - I think
there must be some mistake in the way or
in weight after melting, and would feel obliged
by your having ^{the gold} weighed for me and let me
know the result, I am now waiting for fur-
ther information as to the manner of doing up
the parcels in San-Francisco. - I have had
two parcels made up in California and sent on
by same person in same way before, and they
have not before differed more than one or two cents
per oz. by weight returns -

Very respectfully,
your
obdt Servt

Geo E White

11 Nassau St

New York

Ans & - Replied & confirmed. Express duty.

191769.337
174335763
139468610
225,149,776

Cockeysville Pa. Dec 8th 1850

R Patterson Esq
Director of the U S Mint
Philadelphia.

Dear Sir

Will you permit
me to trouble you to cause to be transmitted
to me at your earliest convenience, a state-
ment of the amount of gold received at
the mint & its branches, from California,
during the month of last October.

Yours very truly

Philip T. Tyson

Please address me at No 23 South St Baltimore

M. U. S. 8 Nov. 1850

Sir,

I send enclosed description of the appur. re-
g. for the M. & B. Co. for the next fiscal year. Rep-
in of the activity with station. showing the grounds on which
they are based will be given to the U. S. of P. to consider.

Yours, P.

Frederick Haines,
Reg.
Westph.

Specification of Appropriations required for
the Mint of the United States & its Branches
for the fiscal year ending 30. 6.

(1) For the "

2

Mint of the United States
1850.

is, considering the magnitude of our deposits, comparatively small. Our actual expenses are of course greatly increased; but, as they principally arise from the extensive refining operations required to prepare our deposits into bullion fit for coinage, we are enabled to meet them from the deductions which we are by law authorized to make from those deposits to defray the cost necessary for that object.

The estimates for the Mints at Charlotte & Dahlonega are to the usual amount, & do not require comment.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful servant,
R. M. Patterson,

Hon. Thomas Corwin,
Secy of Treasury.

ding mortgage

1,400

Total required for the Mint & Branches \$11,000

(1) For the Branch, Mint & Branches \$11,000

For sale of the Mint & Branches

Specification of Appropriations required of the Mint of the United States & its Branches for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1862.

(1) For the Mint of the United States,

For salaries of officers & clerks \$21,000

" wages of workmen 47,000

" incidental & contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, water rent, repairs & outlay, in addition to available funds & bonds 700

for specimens of ores & coin to be received at the Mint 300

Total required for the Principal Mint \$69,000

(2) For the Branch Mint, New Orleans.

For salaries of officers & clerks \$17,300

" wages of workmen 33,500

" incidental & contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, water rent, repairs, saw-machining & outlay, in addition to available funds & bonds 45,200

Total required for the New Orleans Mint \$96,000

(3) For the Branch Mint, San Francisco, Cal.

For salaries of officers & clerks \$6,000

" wages of workmen 3,600

" incidental & contingent expenses, including outlay 1,400

Total required for the San Francisco Mint \$11,000

(4) For the Branch Mint, Little Rock, Ark.

For salaries of officers & clerks \$6,000

" wages of workmen 4,100

" contingent expenses, including outlay 1,500

Total required for the Little Rock Mint \$11,600

Minist of the United States,

7 Nov. 1850.

I have to thank you for your letter of the 2^d inst
regarding your approval of some changes in our forms sub-
of account, which I have suggested to the Department.
In your letter you request me to instruct the Officers of the
Minist to conform to the new forms in rendering
accounts. Before doing so I take the liberty of suggesting
the reasons which make a change desirable to us are
imperative in the case of the Branch Minist. They ap-
pear to have no deficiency in clerical force which renders the
change in any way inconvenient; and, moreover, I am
that

General of Estimates

Bal. in Continuing Fund 31 Oct. 1850

\$2,944.52

Funds undrawn & available

78,650.00

Less Deductions on deposits Bal. to credit of P. & L. 30 Sept.
~~Estimated amount to 31 Oct.~~

29,000.00

~~Est'd bal. to credit of P.~~

Est'd net deductions, after reducing the same by allowances for silver alloy used by Mr. R. & charging him with gain on parting for them. This net deduction is (by a careful estimate based on July & Aug. 1850) $\frac{3}{10}$ of 1 p.c. on the net value of deposits. Supposing our deposits to be 3 1/2 per cent. we shall have

from Oct. 1 to June 30 (9 mo) \$31,500,000 or

\$84,500

about also \$10,000 transfer to Oct. 1 - Oct. 31, 1850, into above balance.

Est'd profits on copper to 30 June 1850

\$8,000.

Est'd ~~deductions~~ proceeds from meeting of depositors to 30 June

Say on 23 small C.C. 4200 at 2c per oz. before meeting
 or @ 17. = 1,352,000 cts.

=

27,000

(for high day) ^{deduct this from meeting}
 (from mid. of day)

20,000
 27,000

Means

223,094

Expenses

203,094

Wastage U. & R. on day 1823,275 depn. gold @ 2 = 3,646 or 168,840.

C.C. 806.56 on 2,012,531.795 - gold to 31 Oct

C.C. 575.525 on 1,62,622.645 Silver

19,232.

Thus far on 400,000 gold 12,000 cts

Thus at 806 : 2,000,000 : 267 : 2,400,000 say \$18,000 gold

462,000 : 515 : 554,000 : say 650 cts or

756.

C.C. for 1851 \$18,756

8 m @ \$13,000 for ordinary expenses

104

13,000 balance of floor approp.

13

(deduct 2000000 cts) 117,000

195,294

On hand 30 June 1851

205,000
 20,000
 18,756
 117,000
 18,000

Minist of the United States
7 Nov. 1850.

Sir,

I have to thank you for your letter of the 2^d inst. conveying an approval of some changes in the forms of accounts which had been suggested by me. I observe that you have requested me to instruct the officers of the Branch Minis to conform to the new forms in rendering their accounts. If you think it necessary I will do this; but I now take leave to remark that the forms employed at these Minis are already in some particulars different from ours, & that no inconvenience to the auditing department has grown out of that difference, and I think it probable that the old forms would be preferred by them if not disapproved by the department. It is obvious that the only real difference between the two forms which were under your consideration was in the greater detail of the form proposed by me. Our form of calculation took you as facilities which made the new form desirable to us; at the Branch Minis I am confident the case would be different. I hope, therefore, that the instructions you have requested me to give will not be deemed necessary; at all events, not till some inconvenience is found in the auditing of the accounts.

C. C. Seaman,
Actg Comptroller.

Very respectfully, R. M. Patterson,
Director.

New York Nov. 5th 1850

Dear Patterson

My Dear Sir

Enclosed is an Article cut from the New York Express of last Friday, it was brought to me on Saturday by a friend which was the first intimation I had of it, and inasmuch as there is an essential error in that part which says, that the "dies were taken from the Mint and Confided to me", I thought it my duty to send you the Article, and to express to you my willingness to correct that error by addressing a note to the editor of the N.Y. Express stating the fact that the dies were Confided to me upon your recommendation to the Secy of War,

Prayered to write me & include in a paragraph that which you wish me to notice and I will if you concur address a note to Mr Brooks, Editor of the Express at once I have no idea who the writer, who signs himself (An Artist, &c, but I do not believe that the writer ~~is an~~ artist or his remarks would not have been so general,

Very yours obliged &c

Wm. G. Dwight
Director U.S. Mint
Philadelphia

Wm. G. Dwight
52 John Street

**TO THE EDITORS.
OUR NATIONAL MEDALS.**

Medals struck by a Nation in honor of the heroes who led its armies into battle, and who fighting bravely conquered gloriously, are monuments of their labors and of its history. Upon such the highest skill in art is usually exercised, and neither labor nor expense is spared. The medals of Napoleon, executed by his order, and under his eye, are masterpieces of most exquisite workmanship, so perfect that they must ever be admired by future generations. They seemed alike to commemorate his battles, to stimulate, develop and reward talent; and to improve the fine arts not only in France particularly, but also in Europe generally.

The beautiful medals of our war of Liberty were struck in France, under her national superintendence. She was our ally in that glorious struggle, and these war, therefore, a fitness in her being honored with their manufacturers. Those of our second war with Great Britain were executed in this country, by artists employed for the purpose, under the supervision of the Mint. They were well done, but they cannot be compared, in beauty and perfection, with medals struck in France.

Of the medals ordered by Congress in honor of the victories of the Mexican war, the first was presented to Gen. Taylor for the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. It was executed by the Mint, or rather by some of the officers thereof, at high cost, and in a style too inferior to be worthy of criticism. The head is said to have been reduced by a copying lathe, such as is used for turning shoe lasts, gun stocks &c., from a rough model; and the reverse is merely an impression, from one of the old dies prepared originally and used for a medal of the last British War, the letters of the inscription being rudely altered. The second medal, that in honor of General Taylor, for the battle of Monterrey, was manufactured in similar manner. And both of them are reported to have been made without the assistance, or co-operation, of the engraver of the Mint, or any other artist, and by machinists only.

Such work, so mismanaged by incompetent persons, for the selfish purpose of pecuniary gain, was an outrage upon the military glory and the arts of our country. The wretched style in which it was done seems to have offended the taste, if it did not open the eyes, of some of the military gentlemen at Washington. When, therefore, the succeeding medals were ordered, the task of preparing the dies was taken from the Mint and confided to C. C. Wright Esq., the accomplished die-sinker and engraver of our city.

Of the medals engraved by Mr. Wright we will now speak only of the first two, the others we may hereafter describe and criticize. They were ordered about the same time, one in honor of General Taylor, for the battle of Buena Vista, the other for Gen. Scott in commemoration of all the battles of the line of Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico. They are both of workmanship, far superior to that of any other medal previously erected in our country, but not equal to the best style of French art.—Much allowance is probably to be made for comparative inexperience. The heads of Taylor and Scott are both admirably executed; and, on the reverse, the battle scenes are well done; but the small figures of the horses &c. are rather stiff and even faulty in anatomy. Yet the effect of the whole is very good, and the touch excellent.—Of the Scott medal the design is highly ingenious, perfect and beautiful. It is said to have been devised in the Bureau of Military Engineers, by Dr. Humphreys; a wreath, or chain, of oval encircles the center piece, representing the capture of the city of Mexico, and each oval is itself a wreath marked with the name and enclosing an engraving in relief of its proper and successive battle. This medal is certainly the most magnificent, and the most honorable, ever presented by our country, for it commemorates not a single battle, but a campaign in which our arms suffered not a single reverse.

That of General Taylor represents only the action of Buena Vista, a battle worthy, however, of being considered as glorious as a whole campaign fought with nearly equal numbers and advantages on both sides. When the dies were finished they were sent to the Mint, and the original medals were struck in gold; they were of equal size, and about four times as massive as any previously executed by order of our Government.

This matter is worthy of attention, apart from itself, as furnishing evidence that the boasted superiority of the Mint at Philadelphia and its arrogant contempt for the skill of our City, must be abandoned by the Government for the latter, whenever it requires anything to be done of more than ordinary perfection and merit. It also serves to show how official relations may be perverted, and the abuse be rewarded instead of being exposed and punished.

"AN ARTIST."

U.S. Mint, Nov. 2. 1850

Dear Sir

The sample of silver bullion from Central America, left by you for assay, yields $921\frac{1}{2}$ thousandths silver & $22\frac{1}{2}$ thous. gold; the parcel weighing 14.35 ozs., its value per ounce, after Mint charges, is \$1.63; whole value \$23.39. The value of such bullion in the state of amalgam, if dry, would be \$1.56 to \$1.60 per ounce. Considered simply with reference to the silver, the bullion is of a decidedly inferior quality; and in addition to the usual alloys, contained a pretty strong proportion of copper, which is not natural. The large amount of gold, however, may, in commerce, compensate for these defects.

The Assistant Assayer has also procured for you a sample, as you desired, of the inferior kind of California gold in grain; 44 grains, at the rate of \$17.08 per ounce, say \$1.56. This gold has the same appearance as that lower quality which only yields about \$16 per ounce; but is found to occupy ~~at~~ a middle place between that and the usual quality. When presented in quantities over 60 ozs., such gold would, on account of partings,

be worth 8 cents an ounce more, say \$17.16.

For this sample, and for the difference between its value and the value of the goldish silver, say \$23.39 less 1.56 = \$21.83, please ~~authorize~~ ~~some one to collect from Mr. D. B. Davis, or Messrs.~~ ~~is~~ one sent herewith, by Adams & Co's Express.

We have considered the expediency of abating the refining charges from deposits of foreign silver coin; and if it could have a certain tendency to detain the silver for home currency, the public advantage, in the present dearth of that metal, would probably determine in favour of such abatement, especially where the refining operation is only constructive, and not actually performed. But it is manifest, that at the present premium on silver coin, no result for the public good could ensue; and if exportation must go on, it were decidedly better to let it be in the shape of crowns, francs, thalers and the like, than in our dollars and half-dollars. The present and prospective want of balance between gold and silver, in our currency, points to a more radical remedy.

I would thank you for a copy of the details of the parcel of California gold sent to Europe for assay & mentioned in your communication with Mr. R. Patterson.

Very respectfully

W. B. Barend
Specie Broker, N. Y.

I have to thank you for the formal account of sales of a parcel of gold dust sent from California to London via Panama. I do not perceive, from it, how you arrive at the conclusion that it is more profitable, by some two percent., to send such bullion to the United States rather than to England.

It is very plain, that after the gold dust has arrived at ^{one of} our ports, say New York, it is much better to send it to this Mint, running all risks of delay in payment, than to forward it to London.

But in consequence of the enormous shipping charges between San Francisco and New York, so much & so unreasonably exceeding those between S. F. and London, I should judge from your document and from another previously furnished me, that there is some advantage in shipping ^{direct} to London; certainly there would be for European account. The ~~def~~ parcel of gold which is the subject of your account, would yield here, without shipping charges, \$4447.50; deducting 6½ per cent., you have \$4158.41. The net yield in London was £873.16, say at 4.85, \$4237.93.

Very respectfully yours

W. B. Barend
Specie Broker, N. Y.

New York Nov 2^d/50

R. M. Patterson Esq

Dear Sir

We have this day received a memorandum of assay, dated Oct 18th + No 6542 to which we wish to call your attention,

By reference to your books you will perceive that the Gold + Silver together constitute but .921 $\frac{1}{2}$ leaving .078 $\frac{1}{2}$ equal to nearly 8 per cent of the weight unaccounted for, 5 parts in the 100 has been our average loss heretofore. If no mistake has been made will you please inform us how the loss has occurred. This lot contained one ingot weighing 640 dwts (more than one quarter of the whole) 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ Carats fine assayed by Messrs Brownman + Elliott of this city, the remainder, except about 100 dwts Cal. coin appeared to be fair quality California gold. An early answer will much oblige

Yr. obt. Svt.

Read + Lathrop
40 Wall Street
N.Y.

114-73

112-73

Ans^d. Copy

151223/3

Mint of the United States,
Apr. 1, 1850.

Sir,
I have the honor to report to you that the
funds, & books in the hands of Col. Snowden, late
Treasurer of the ~~United States~~ Assistant Treasurer of
the United States, were yesterday transferred
to his successor in office, Edward C. Dale, Esq.
The Balances stated to be in the Mint proper
are as follows:

Bullion Fund	\$675,105.02
Ordinary Fund	2,944.52
Copper	<u>3,450.48</u>
	\$681,499.94

The Balances stated to be in the Assistant
Treasury were as follows:

General Treasury	\$369,526.43
Post Office Fund	145,269.25
Fund for Int. on Tr'y notes	816.25
do U. S. Loans	6,719.00
Penion Fund	<u>25,730.60</u>
	542,061.43

The balances above presented corresponded
with the moneys transferred. I superintended,
personally, the count required. To insure accuracy

of, the coins were accepted from the boys, and
weighed, to ascertain their correspondence with
the standard required, which in every instance
proved satisfactory. The pieces are tested by
weight were separately counted.

I have the honor to state that an
facility has been afforded by the returning
the sum to the receiver in office which the re-
ceiver requested.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful servant,

R. M. Patterson
Director.

Wm. Thomas
Secy of the Treasury.

Memorandum of a count of cash made 31 Oct. 1854

Unit Paper

Balances stated. — Bullion Funds \$675,105.02

Ordinary 2,944.52

Copper 3,450.40

not counted \$681,499.94

Assistant Treasury

General Treasury \$363,526.43

at Office 145,219.25

and for Int. on Pay notes 816.25

do A.C. Loans 6,719.00

other Funds 25,730.60

not counted \$542,061.53

400.
4000.
170
520

U.P.M.P.

@ 5200

	5000	500
bag	370	100
bag	100	4
bag	183.27	
4000	5,370.00	
500	500.	
320	1640	
183.27	43.26	
	2.00	
	<u>320.00</u>	
	<u>542,061.53</u>	

Sept State
Nov 1/51

Robert Patterson Esq.

Sir,

I have the honor
to enclose to you a copy of
a letter addressed to Mr. Webb
by Thomas Stansky Esq
of the Bank of England, in answer
to questions proposed by you.

The Mr Stansky letter to Mr Webb
states he says, "I shall be most
happy to be applied to, in the event

Minist of the United States
1 Nov. 1850.

Sir,

You will confer a favor on me by
forwarding some fifteen or twenty copies
of my annual reports of deposits & carriage
made to the President on Jan. 17 last. I
presume it must have been printed long ago
this, but have as yet received no copy of it.

Very respectfully,

Your faithful servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Ans. R. M. Young,
Clerk U. S.
Wash. D. C.

*Expenditures on account of the Mint establishment from the year
1794 to 1830 inclusive.*

1794	23	799	22
1795	13	000	"
1796	50	150	90
1797	14	000	"
1798	7	000	"
1799	26	672	93
1800	32	481	13
1801	35	154	44
1802	37	766	09
1803	19	572	20
1804	36	874	42
1805	9	335	08
1806	9	104	48
1807	31	721	85
1808	14	234	"
1809	25	634	"
1810	12	158	36
1811	28	999	96
1812	17	975	80
1813	16	804	62
1814	11	985	17
1815	23	644	44
1816	45	379	85
1817	38	500	"
1818	42	608	33
1819	36	975	"
1820	31	850	"
1821	45	850	"
1822	17	150	"
* 1823	14	139	12
1824	29	469	76
1825	19	651	64
1826	34	068	27
1827	40	588	86
1828	29	282	35
1829	34	265	"
1830	32	430	"

990,280.57

Treasury Department

Register Office Oct 31 1830

Transcribed by

Register

Mint of the United States

31 Dec. 1850.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of yesterday I have to state that the Mint Law does not authorize us to exchange silver for gold. We can do no more than receive deposits for coinage & return the value in coins of the particular metal deposited.

For deposits ^{legally receivable} of gold or silver (foreign coin or bullion) we can return, if you please, gold dollars for the gold & dimes & 1/2 dimes for the silver. The ^{particular} coin desired should, however, be ^{specified} at the time of the deposit.

A letter of yours to the P. O. Department was forwarded to me some weeks ago by the Secy of the Treasury, asking what remedy the Mint could afford for the difficulties under which you were laboring for small change. I suggested, in reply, that, ~~inasmuch as the Mint could only furnish the required coin in return for what we might receive in deposits for coinage~~, the P. O. General ^{should make a large deposit} might purchase a sufficient supply of silver, to be coined into dimes, & 1/2 dimes, & paid to ~~the supply of foreign coins or bullion which we would deliver in dimes & 1/2 dimes to the Asst. Treas. here, who should~~ ^{in favor} hold the same subject to the drafts of the P. O. Department, ^{not} for the use of the Assistant Post Masters. I have ^{not} heard

that any action had been taken in conformity with this suggestion.

The difficulty under which your own, & other post office labor, from the deficiency of small coin, grows out of the loss of balance between gold & silver, which has rendered it profitable to export the latter. It has thus manifestly become the interest of all debtors to tender payment in the less valuable metal, gold, and they are particularly tempted to do this at Post Offices where they can receive the more valuable metal, silver, in exchange. I have no doubt that it has become, in part, the business of a particular class of persons to avail themselves of this means of aggregating silver by tenders in gold for small sums, with a view to the change of silver. The amounts accumulated by them are sold to the brokers at the advance caused by the general rise in the price of silver, with an additional premium, in the case of small coins, caused by the scarcity which has been produced by their own action of the class referred to.

The circumstances above indicated convince me that no issue from the Mint, at the present time, of small coins would effectually remedy the public evils which have thus arisen. Our silver coins must necessarily tend to be exported as long as silver is at a premium

relatively to gold. My suggestion to the Department, in regard to a Post Office deposit, was prompted rather by a desire to avert from the Mint any ground of complaint for the present.

R. M. P.

W. V. Brady R. M.
New York.

Memorandum of amounts of cash in the Treasury of
the Mint & Assistant Treasury of the U.S. 31st Decr 1850.

1. Assistant Treasury

Gold in bags. 57 bags of \$5000 each	\$435,000.
Iron gold & small change	11,060.79
One bag of silver	800.
Bag of coins	2.
Foreign coin & counterfeits	57.60
Total amount	<u>\$ 446,921.39</u>

The several balances to the credit of the Uni-
ted States amounted to \$446,921.39

2. Treasury of the Mint

<u>Bullion Fund.</u> - Gold in bags	\$474,040.
Iron gold	1,202.50
Advance payment receipt	500
Silver in bags	34,350
Silver in change	58.95
Coin	1.03

Total cash in Bullion Fund \$510,249.48

<u>Ordinary Fund.</u> Gold	12,102.50
Silver	14.78
Advance payments on bills	579.45
Total in Ordinary Fund	<u>\$12,716.68</u>

Amount in Pay of Mint, carried over \$33,966.16

Amount in Treasury gold coin (this sum) \$ 522,966.16
 Upper Fund. from
 Silver

4,042.00

1.45

Total in the Upper Fund

4,043.95

Total in the Union, including the Upper Fund \$ 522,968.11

The Balances stated to be in the above
 accounts to the credit of the United States
 amounted to

522,895.19

The amount falls short, therefore,

72.92

The upper fund in charge of Mr. Manning and
 as follows.

In days (24 days of \$100 each)

\$2,400

In days

172.60

Silver change

9.86

Also paid in advance, amount as cash

7.00

Total in the fund

\$2,589.46

Balance stated

2,589.46

Minister of the United States,
 Director's Office, June 2, 1850

R. M. Patterson,
 Director

Mint of the United States
31 Dec. 1850.

Sir,

In reply to your favor of the 21st that we receive foreign silver coin by weight & pay for the same the exact value as shown by assay. Of the particular coins referred to by you, our experience shows the head piece seems to yield about 105 cents per oz, & the Spanish American coin from 85¢ to 90¢ per oz. Variations will of course be noticed in different lots.

Small & large coins can be returned if desired, but the demand for these pieces is such that you would be detained some 6 or 8 weeks before payment.

Depositors at the Mint receive a receipt, when payment is due that receipt is returned & the money paid. If another than the depositor makes the collection the receipt must be endorsed.

In your case the plan usually adopted is to send out the bullion to the express agent, who takes the receipt in his own name, for your account, & collect the amount when due.

Very respectfully

Robert Patterson
for the Director

Wright, Clerk of
Cincinnati.

Grounds of Officers warrants of 31 Dec. 1850.

1. warrants for delivery from Treas. to M. & Refiner

Gold			
Expenses of rev. from bought	243,915.66	Stand. wt 239,905.55	Val. \$4463,360.99
Sept. 21, 1847 of Rev.	108.000		2,007.07
Gold in Rev. silver depts.	111.038		275.85
	244,038.49		240,028.359
			4,465,643.91

Silver			
Expenses of rev. Gr. wt	34,143.45	St. wt	34,780.53
do Rev. (from 1833 to 1839)	3,683.00		3,727.37
			4,337.30
Silver in rev. good	24,116.20		24,116.20
	61,942.65		62,624.10
			72,871.68

2. warrants for deliveries from Minter & Refiner to Treasurer, with the credit to be allowed for silver in alloy of gold ingots.

Gold			
Ingots delivered in rev.	Stand. wt	385,416.170	Value \$
		528,777.440	
ditto Rev.		348,276.7	
Bullion delivered in settlement of ingots		37,227.349	
		951,420.959	\$17,700,855.05

Silver alloy for delivery reports of M. & Refiner, Calculations of St

Stand. Vt	Silver	Value
Ingots del. in Rev.	Rev.	85,251.700
Ingots del. in Rev.	Stand. wt	44,606.000
		129,857.700
		\$151,107.14

3. warrants for deliveries from Treas. to Chief Minter

Gold Ingots of rev.	Stand. wt	385,416.170	\$
Rev.		384,301.770	
		769,717.940	
Silver Ingots rev.	Quantity	85,251.700	
Rev.		44,606.000	
		129,857.700	\$151,107.14

4. warrants for deliveries from Minter to Treas.

Gold Clippings Rev.	Qty.	188,881.880	
Rev.		201,851.379	
		390,733.259	
Silver Clippings Rev.		31,000.	
Rev.		38,321.600	
		88,923.915	
		119,923.915	\$

Gold Coinage
 Silver Coinage

Value

Gold Coinage		
Nov. - S. E	196,170	$\frac{1}{4}$ E 27,320
Dec.	189,821	45,000
	385,991	72,320

Total Coinage of gold Stand. of 433,951.592 \$ 8,073,518

Silver Coinage

Nov.	Silver 175,000	
Dec.	$\frac{1}{2}$ only 66,800	115,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ Silver 290,000
	66,800	290,000

Total Coinage of Silver Stand. of 51,734.38 \$60,200

S. warrant to change for Silver paid for the benefit of the Mint and for deposits.

Gold Clippings del. to M. & R.

Nov. 188,881.880

Dec. 196,670.780

385,552.660

Silver Clippings Nov 31,000.00

Dec. 13,000.00

44,000.00

31 Dec '80

Coinage of the Mint, in Sept., Oct., Nov., & December,
1850, (623? inclusive)

Double Eagles 109,744

Minist. of the American States,

22 March 1895.

Sir,

I have replied to your letter of the 18th of March in which you state that no attention has been made in our design of stamps on the gold, which however as before I am for 1/2 for finishing, 1/2 for alloy, & 2 cents for 1/2 for finishing. But notwithstanding as a larger amount of silver alloy has been used, for a few cents per part, the amount of deductions has been increased. Our object of having with reference to the old habit in a very short time.

In computing the value of deposits the steps will be as follows:

Multiply the weight after melting by the fineness of gold, & divide the product by 900, the result is the estimated weight.

Multiply that estimated weight by 0.92 & divide product by 900, the result is the value of gold in dollars.

If the deposit is payable the silver must be added to the above value, & the deductions subtracted. Thus:

Multiply wt of deposit, after melting, by fineness of silver, & divide product by 900, the result is estimated silver.

Multiply that estimated weight by 0.92 & divide product by 900 & we have the value of silver, & the result is gold value.

The deductions are: for finishing 1 cent per oz after melting, for alloy 1/2 cent of estimated gold value, & 1/2 cent per oz after melting of estimated gold value.

Example: a deposit of gold sample after melting.

292 amount contained $\frac{1}{100}$ of gold & $\frac{1}{100}$ of silver. When
 according to the above rules the result will be as follows
 Statement. Gold 9,000,000 value of gold 10,000,000
 do Silver 10,000 do Silver 10,000
 Total 19,000,000 value of silver 10,000,000
 100 value of silver 10,000,000

As there is possible some discrepancy in the
 value of the above, that the gold purporting to be
 exactly given in the above, is not so.
 Very respectfully,
 Wm. W. W. W.

The above is not
 as much as
 required.

R. M. Patterson Esq

H. of R's 31 dec 1850

Philadelphia

Dear Sir

The question of establishing a mint
in New York, will, as you probably know - ^{be} ~~be~~
discussed in our House, on the second Tuesday of
January (next month). Preparatory thereto
and in order to save a reference to the Secretary
of the Treasury - I would ask of you - the favor
to give me information upon the following
points - which I suppose you can with great
ease afford - and almost by return of mail,
at any rate, within a day or two: - asking
you to let me know, at once, if I may expect
such information from you. -

The number and denominations of the
Coins struck - and the amount of Gold and Silver
bullion

deposited for Coinage - at the Mint in Philadelphia
and the places whence they come - during each
month of the Year 1850 -

33,015,141

27,756,445

5,258,696

the balance of
said bullion, which shall remain uncoined,
on the 1st of January 1851. also - the alterations
enlargements - and additions to the apparatus
and coining machinery of said Mint - made in
1850 - or now in progress - or contemplation - with
a detailed statement of their objects - nature and
actual or estimated cost - and to specify, the
appropriations from which, such expenditures
are to be respectively defrayed. -

10,146
1,236,695
31,659,835
108,455
33,015,141

597,688

also all information in your possession,
officially - of new processes of assaying or refining.

For all this - I shall as a member of
Congress - as well as individually, acknowledge
my sincere obligations - remaining, Dear
Sir, Respectfully Yours James S. Hing.

Post Office
New York Dec. 30. 1850

Sir

Can you supply this Office with from One
Thousand to Fifteen hundred dollars worth of Gold dollars,
dimes & 1/2 dimes, per week. In payment I can either
forward you the amount in Gold by Express, or deposit
it subject to your Order with the Asst. Treasurer of the
U. S. in this city.

Very Respy Order

Superintendent of
U. S. Mint
Phil^a.

Wm. M. Phelps

To.
Hon. Thomas A. Corwin
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington

U. S. Mint, Phila. Pa.
Dec. 30th 1850.

Sir - I beg leave to solicit your attention to the
brief statement respecting an improvement I have
made in the calculations of gold deposits and I
respectfully ask that the proper compensation may
be allowed my effort for the advantage accruing
to the Mint from the use of this improvement.

My method enables me to shortcut the operations
and results that the paper on which their entry
is kept by the press for the abstract record of the
department.

I ask to be remunerated for this latter ad-
vantage because the appropriation of the abstract
has formerly demanded much labor and time
and is entirely distinct from the duties connected
with my department.

As this improvement has had two months' trial
at the Mint, during which I have calculated
and entered 2000 deposits and proved the correct-
ness of the calculations and opportunity is thus
afforded of judging of its utility.

I have taken the liberty of troubling
you with this matter, with the hope that you
will authorize such compensation to be issued me
which in your judgment seems appropriate.

I have the honor to be

Respectfully, your most
obedient servant
George W. Dilman
Treasurer's Office Clerk

Mont U.S. Phil. Dec. 30/80

De,
I beg leave to submit your attention to the
following facts, which I have been able to
ascertain.

1. The number of persons who have been
employed in the service of the Government
since the 1st of January, 1880, is 1,000.

2. The number of persons who have been
employed in the service of the Government
since the 1st of January, 1880, is 1,000.

3. The number of persons who have been
employed in the service of the Government
since the 1st of January, 1880, is 1,000.

4. The number of persons who have been
employed in the service of the Government
since the 1st of January, 1880, is 1,000.

5. The number of persons who have been
employed in the service of the Government
since the 1st of January, 1880, is 1,000.

6. The number of persons who have been
employed in the service of the Government
since the 1st of January, 1880, is 1,000.

(Copy)

Treasury Department

First Auditors Office

December 19th 1850

Sir

Hereafter in the rendition of your Gold & Silver Bullion accounts, you are requested to charge the Miller & Refiner with all Gold & Silver placed in his hands whether the value of the Metal parted from either Gold or Silver accrues to the depositor or whether the Mint regulations under the 14th Sec. of the act of 18th Jan'y 1837 precludes him from the benefit thereof i.e. whenever after deducting charges for separating these two Metals there is not left the value of five dollars of Silver or Gold no credit therefor is allowed the depositor and the same necessarily accruing to the Mint and being in the hands of the Miller & Refiner there seems to be no reason why that Officer should not be held accountable therefor in a like manner as he is for all other Bullion Confided to him; And the Transaction should form an item of debit and credit in the quarterly accounts of the Treasurer and Miller & Refiner and ought not to be as has heretofore been the practice either blended with the waste account in the annual settlement thereof or simply passed to the account of Profit & Loss

Whatever deductions or credit may be required

or proper to be allowed to the Miller & Refiner by reason of
the nature of the operation to be performed, should of course
be allowed to him in account.

This system should be adopted at the
earliest practicable period.

Respectfully,

Yours Obedt Servt
(Signed) F. L. Smith
J. L. Audin

E. C. Dale Esq.

Treasurer of the Mint

Philadelphia

Chief of the United States

20 Nov 1870.

Dear Sir,

The Post Office has reported by Mr. Potter has
a chance regarding a small piece which is found with
out proper historical grounds. In a letter of this date
of the 15th August last I have called the attention of
the committee, & more that attention to the 1st & 2nd editions
of the book reported to the committee last session of Congress
and in the same way, as containing the necessary historical
details. I hope you will send the necessary information to the
Committee during your session & the result.

The committee has decided upon the following course of
action designed to appear the useful public spirit of the
country from circulation the small Spanish piece. To be
served with guides in the preparation, I hope you to
a letter of mine, dated at St. Louis, of which I am the author
of the book and the other editions of the book last year, one of
which you may find in the office. I shall be pleased if your
important committee will agree.

Very truly yours,
J. M. Smith

Wm. H. Smith

Handwritten ledger page with multiple columns of numbers and calculations. The page is divided into several sections by vertical lines. The top section contains large numbers: 30056.543, 149, 209.18, 3630.63, 1743.13. Below these are various smaller numbers and calculations, including 150.054.25. The bottom section contains more numbers and calculations, including 117.12, 117.12, 117.12. The page is heavily annotated with handwritten notes and corrections.

Private

Washington Dec 28 1850

to R M Patterson

My Dear Sir

Your several papers & letters have
been received, & shall have careful & unbiased
attention to mark. So far as I can judge - the plan
of making a Parcel must in reality - is too well arranged
to be defeated - members of both parties have used it as a
means of political favor - and have in it lost sight of
what has been truly disposed of & and the project
my plan is to separate if possible the California portion
for the Senate Bill - and append it to my bill - thus
prevents the opposition to my California which the
friends of California might otherwise make.
New York has in our House 32 votes all for New York City upon a
majority - I do not depend upon all its Congressmen & votes
for Philadelphia. Mean time I shall take my argument
on your letter - and do the best I can. But really it seems
as if New York would willingly sacrifice the Capital - at least the
Industry Department to Wall Street. Let us work best &
hope the best for Chestnut Street

Yours very truly

Josh Handley

Am. J. R. Chandler

Washing

20 Dec. '53

Recd 39

I forgot to state that they
have a colony of Red-bellied
Chips in Bucks is not
open to Committee of
Stamps & Means
+ Mr. Phoenix of NY
Mr. Ed. J. King of
East July is on the
Committee of Comm
East July is an apprentice
of Mill Street

R. M. Patterson Esq
Director U. S. Mint

New York Dec 20/50

Dear Sir

We notice of late
a large increase in the "deductions" for parting
and alloy, will you please inform us if this
arises from variation in the quality of the gold
now coming in, or from a new tariff of
charges, if the latter, please send us a copy
You will also much oblige us by stating the
rule for computing the value of Gold of different
degrees of fineness as practiced at your mint

Respectfully Yours

Read & Lathrop

40 Wall St

N.Y.

Minist of the Maritime Provinces

28 Nov 1850.

Sir,

On the 12th of August last, in reply to your request I stated to you some particulars in which the clause of your Post Office Bill relating to a 3 cent piece might be amended, and referred to the 9th & 10th sections of Senate Bill 220, reported by Mr. Dickenson 10 May 1850, as embodying the guards & limitations essential in such a coinage. Having noticed in the paper that the Bill reported by you at the present session had introduced no change in the original clause upon this subject, I trust you will pardon me for again drawing your attention to the matter.

While the 9th & 10th sections in the Bill referred to are all which are deemed essential there is an attempt to amend by the 11th & 12th & 13th sections, an object of great public utility & one in which great interest is expressed. I refer to the withdrawal from circulation of the depreciated Spanish coin. I do not think the 3 cent piece is made of somewhat less than its nominal value, which we are able to purchase, with 3 cent pieces, the depreciated coin referred to. The ground on which the various provisions of the Bill, relative to old coinage,

are justified, were withdrawn by me at length in letters
dated 28th July last, of which copies were sent to
some distinguished members of the Senate, & Members of the
House. I intended attempting to enlarge upon the
topic, in the communication, I refer you to the
letters above mentioned, should you think proper to
pursue the subject. I should be highly gratified
could the motion to which I have directed your
attention be passed with ease, and you will, perhaps,
upon examination find them not inconsistent
with the proceedings then reported by you.

Very respectfully,

Your faithful servant,

Wm. C. C. C. C. }
W. C. C. }
Washington. }

U. S. Mint, Decr 28. 1850.

Dear Sir,

Agreeably to the request in yours of the 26th inst., I have directed an examination to be made, of the reports upon your deposits of gold. It is manifest that ~~there is~~ no error has occurred, but to make this satisfactory to yourself, some explanation should be offered.

At first, and for some considerable time, the proportion of iron-sand and other impurities amongst the grains was so small, and the ~~average~~ fineness of the gold so high, that the average value of eighteen dollars per ounce, as it came to the Mint, was well maintained. After a time very great diversities in the fineness, and very imperfect cleansing from base substances, began to appear, causing a continual decline of in the value per ounce. The market price in New York, of \$17.60 to \$17.65, was no doubt deduced by large dealers from the average of numerous returns; but I apprehend it is no longer safe to offer those prices. - If, in your next lot, you would take the trouble to pass a magnet a good many times through it, you would understand the chief cause of this Depreciation; and by this sort of treatment on the part of depositors, the statements

from the Mint would show as well as they used
to do, or nearly so. Your three lots were remarkably
uniform in fineness, yielding 882, 882½, and 882
thousandths; but their losses in melting, were 7½,
~~8½, and 6½~~ 6, and 8½ per cent; whereas originally
such losses were only 2½ to 3½ per cent.

It is hardly necessary for me to add, that the
unequal returns of the equal divisions of your
last remittance to the Mint, did not arise from
~~any~~ any material difference in the assay, but
from ~~a~~ a probable oversight in the act of partition,
the ^{lower} ~~second~~ half, ~~naturally~~ as it came from the bag,
naturally containing the largest share of iron-sand.
In confirmation of this, I find the expressive memorandum
"dirty," ^{entered} ~~made~~ by the ~~weigher~~ weighing-clerk at the
time of deposit, opposite to the parcel that lost most.

Minist of the United States

27 Decr 1850.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 17th inst had suggested to me the propriety of a careful examination of the Bill offered by you at the last Session, authorizing deposits for coinage at the Assistant Treasury New York. I now enclose a copy of that Bill amended in some important particulars. The object of the amendments introduced is to conform the whole Bill to the spirit & language of the recommendations on this subject contained in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The points aimed at by him were 1st. to relieve depositors at New York from the risk & expense of having their bullion transported to the Mint in Philad^a. 2^d. to authorize the issue of United Certificates not merely for the net amount deposited, but in such convenient sums as will render them a convenient medium for payment of dues to Government & for deposits with banks, &c. to permit the receipt of such certificates in payment of Government dues. The enclosed Bill appears to me to secure these objects, completely, while touching as little as possible on the regulations & charges of the Mint.

The appropriation, though quite small, is I am sure
fully sufficient. The additional clerical force which
the execution of the act might make necessary to the
Assistant Secretary, would not exceed ten clerks, at
seven each. If he is already well provided in this re-
spect perhaps one would suffice. It would be well
would not exceed \$2000. The other expenses would
be trifling, and the estimate of \$1000 for the use of
the Assistant Secretary is ample.

The estimate for transportation, which is to be
borne by the Agent, is based upon a supposed deposit
at New York of \$200,000.00. The lines of steamships
have offered to transport between New York and
London & Philadelphia, all the goods that may be ordered
at the time, for \$2 cents per hundred, each way, &
to give bond & security, in any sum which may be
required for the faithful performance of the duty.
This charge will give the expense of transporting 20 mil-
lions of dollars to the Agent \$40,000 and the same
sum for returning the amount to New York, in the
whole \$80,000 thousands dollars, as appropriated
by the bill.

Since the bill has passed during the present
session, I think the deposits under its provisions
will be entitled to receive payment, or a certificate,
for their deposit, within four or six days from

the time is not wasted, of which I am sure the day
is comprised by the delays of transmission between the
two cities. With this exception the department in New
York would be no specially the same feeling which we
in Philadelphia.

Understanding the delays caused by the holi-
days of Thanksgiving & the suspension
in the copying minutes & the statement of the an-
nual account, I am pleased to learn that the
arrivals of this month will probably reach & make
it, the amount received in November. As to the
delays reported to it about previous the the arriv-
age would have been & something. The present expect-
ed of the other way the other side as the latter then
the letter of our other colleagues, of which I send you
a copy, I would now as the account, should not
circumstances require it.

Very sincerely &c

Faithfully yours

R. M. Patterson,

Director

Mr. J. R. Chandler }
N. Y. }
Washington. }

An act authorizing deposits of bullion for coinage at the mint with the Assistant Treasurer of the U. States at New York.

1. Be it enacted by the senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled. That it shall hereafter be lawful to make deposits of gold & silver bullion for coinage with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York who is hereby required to weigh and give receipt for each bullion, in the manner and under the regulations provided in the case of deposits at the mint with the Treasurer thereof.

Sec 2. And be it further enacted that the Director of the Mint is hereby authorized and required with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury to make such arrangements by contract or otherwise as may be necessary to secure the safe and speedy transmission of bullion & coin between the Assistant Treasurer aforesaid and the mint at Philadelphia provided that the ^{parties} ~~persons~~ engaged to transport such bullion shall before being entrusted therewith become bound to the United States with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury for the faithful performance of the duties devolved upon them. And provided further that the expense of such transportation shall be borne ^{from the contingent fund of} the mint.

Sec 3. And be it further enacted that the Asst. Treas. aforesaid shall as soon as practicable after the receipt of the bullion deposited with him under the terms of this act forward the same to the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia through the agents

delivered in accordance with the preceding sections that such bullion shall be delivered at the mint and treated in like manner with other deposits of coinage. It shall be entered on the books in his name and a receipt given therefor. It shall be assayed and its value ascertained & a detailed memorandum thereof shall be transmitted by the Treasurer of the mint to the Asst. Treas. aforesaid. And it shall therefore be the duty of said Asst. Treas. to issue his certificate to the depositor of such bullion for the nett amount thereof as determined at the mint payable at his office to such depositor or order in coin of the same species of bullion with that deposited. It however the depositor shall so request the said Asst. Treas. may at his discretion, instead of the single certificate above authorized issue several certificates in such convenient sums as shall in the aggregate make up the whole nett value of the deposit. Provided that no certificate shall be for a less sum than fifty dollars. And the same discretion as to the issue of certificates is hereby extended to the Treasurers of the Mint and Branch Mints of the United States.

4. And be it further enacted, That certificates for deposits of bullion issued by the Asst. Treas. aforesaid or by the Treasurers of the several Mints of the United States shall be receivable in payment of all debts due to the United States for the full sum therein certified to be due.

5. And be it further enacted, That as often as the coins which are the equivalent of the deposits made at the Mint as aforesaid are ready for delivery it shall be lawful for the Treasurer of the Mint upon the order of the said Asst. Treas.

and a warrant of the Director of the Mint to pay the amount to the Agent for transportation authorized by the second section of this act to be by them safely remitted and delivered to said Asst. Treas.

6. And be it further enacted, That with the coins so returned from the Mint the Asst. Treas. aforesaid is authorized & required to pay the value of the deposits made with him under the terms of this act. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized also to permit the payment of such deposits from any other public money which shall be in the custody of said Asst. Treas. Provided that the funds so employed shall not exceed such an amount as in the opinion of said Secretary the State of the Treasury will prudently admit.

7. And be it further enacted that the said Asst. Treas. shall appoint such clerks ^{& assistants} as may be necessary to enable him to perform the duties made obligatory by this act; ^{and to the clerks & assistants} ~~and to the clerks & assistants~~ there shall be allowed such annual salaries as he may determine, ^{not to exceed one thousand ~~five~~ hundred dollars} ^{if the number of clerks or assistants exceeds five} ~~not to exceed one thousand five hundred dollars~~ ^{Provided that both the appointment and the salary of such clerks shall be first approved by the President of the United States.}

And provided further that before entering upon their duties they shall become bound to the United States in the sum of five hundred dollars with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury for the faithful performance of the duties devolving upon them.

8. And be it further enacted that all laws for the government of the Mint and the affairs thereof in relation to the receipt, payment and custody of deposits and the settlement of the accounts thereof are hereby made obligatory upon the said

important evidence

West. I read as far as the same may be applicable.

9. And be it further enacted that the sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to the use of said Ass't. Treas. out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to be applied to the payment of the salaries ^{of the} ~~of the clerks~~ ^{messrs} authorized, to the purchase of ^{scales} ~~of~~ suitable for the weighing of bullion and coins and for such incidentals and contingent expenses as may arise from the execution of this act.

and to the Spirit of the United States of Philadelphia, the
further sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated
to defray the expenses of the transportation of letters and
costs between the print and the Asst. Treas. Appraisers.

that the sum of \$15,000 is hereby appropriated for the incidental & contingent Expenses of the Mts of the United States at Phil^a, to be applied, in addition to other available funds, in defraying the expenses of the transportation of bullion & coins between the Mts & the separate Treas^{ies} referred.

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1875

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[illegible][illegible]

My dear friend,
I have just received your letter of the 10th inst.

and am very glad to hear from you. I am
well and hope this finds you the same. I
am very much interested in your work
and hope you will continue to do it.
I am, dear friend, ever,
your sincere friend,
Wm. Lloyd Garrison

My dear friend,
I have just received your letter of the 10th inst.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison
1840

Recd 7 Jan 1850
am^d

Detroit Dec 26th 1850

To the Treasury of Philadelphia Mint

Via I send
this day by Livingston Fargo & Co. Express
twelve 3 & 7 parts Gold dust which you
please assay and return the assay
in the form of a certificate as soon
as practicable.

Please inclose in
a letter and direct to Henry C.
Parker Portiac Oakland Co Mich.

Yours respectfully

No 232

Henry C. Parker

For rect. assay return will be sent in 8 or 10 days.

Mint never receives will remain sub. to order may be red
transmitted by express line by enclosing rect but this must be a
personal arrangement of yr own as we never incur any respon-
sibility in such matters.

W. H. M. Patterson
Director U. S. Mint
Phil^a.

New York 12 March 1853

Sir

Through Messrs. Beebe
Ludlow & Co. of this City, I forwarded to the
U. S. Mint a quantity of Rec'd Dust, amtg to
937 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. The then market value of which
was \$17.60 pr oz, as off'd by Messrs. Beebe Ludlow & Co.

By your certificate No 8,051 handed me
this morning, I find the net proceeds to be \$1,580.76
or about \$16.85 pr oz. Aug No. 9091

On the same day that
I sent the above, I rec'd from Cal^a a pack-
age of Dust contg 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, belonging to
myself & refined. This parcel was equally
divided & forwarded to the Mint.

My certificate rec'd this day, No. 8,043 shows
80th "weight after melting to be 40.99 oz" or \$730.94

My friend's certificate No 8,042 (Aug No. 9092) shows the
quantity after melting to be 41.92 oz or more
than mine, & the net amt \$749.60 (3012) a difference
of \$18.66 in the two parcels from one bag rec'd. My
part averaging about \$16.70 pr oz & his \$17.15 pr oz!!!

The point is, to most respectfully ask you
to re-examine your calculations, so far as you
may be able to, & see if you can discover

any errors, and that I may have the
bene fit of them if they exist.

I am exceedingly sorry to trespass
on your valuable time, and only do so
from the fact that, were our situation
reversed, I should be pleased to furnish
the required information.

Begging you to excuse me
for troubling you.

I am Your Obedt Servt
Wm L. Baker

Mint of the United States,
25 Dec. 1850.

Dear Sir,

I have much pleasure in acknowledging
the receipt, from you, of an engraved likeness
of your late father, formerly Director of the Mint,
together with copies of documents relating to
his appointment & resignation. These interesting
mementos shall be carefully preserved by us.

With much respect

your obedt servt

R. M. Patterson,

Director.

A. A. DeFauquier, Esq }
Charleston.

Propose to add —

The particular methods of stamping & certifying may however be modified from the above forms, by the Assayer, with the consent of the Director.

The Assayer is requested to avoid cutting off more than one pennyweight for assay, in any case; and^{or} in small defects, more than half a pennyweight. — *Art. 10. b. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.*

Explanation: it may be found judicious to adopt an idea of Dr Tarnum — i.e. to cast the bars with an oval shallow cavity, large enough to admit the pasting-in of an engraved Certificate of particulars; the stamping may then be limited to No. of the bar, and fineness.

Minut of the United States

25 Decr 1850.

~~Minutes~~

In some remarks made by you during the debate of last session upon the New York Branch Minut Bill, ^{you} referred to a communication from me as in the hands of the Printer. You had in view, I suppose, my letter to you of the 9th of July last, relative to the expediency of the proposed branch. May I ask the favor of you, if that letter has been printed to send me one or more copies of it?

Very truly,

Yours obed^t serv^t
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Hon. Jas. Cooper, }
U. S. Senate. }

Mint of the United States

Director's Office, Dec. 13, 1858

Dear Sir,

f = fineness of gold

w = wt of the deposits

$\frac{fw}{100}$ = wt of ^{stand} pure gold, each oz worth ~~18.60465116~~ ^{18.60465116} ~~18.60465116~~ ^{18.60465116}

f' = fineness of silver = $995 - f$

then $\frac{f'w}{100}$ or $\frac{w(995-f)}{100}$ = wt of ^{stand} pure silver, each oz worth ~~16.291991929~~ ^{16.291991929}

The charges are: for parting 5 cents per oz. gm = $.05 w$

for silver alloy $\frac{5}{100}$ of stand. gold }
at 1.29 cents per oz }

for copper alloy $\frac{5}{100}$ of stand. wt }
at .02 cents per oz }

$$\begin{array}{r} 900 + 95 = 995 \\ 900\frac{1}{2} + 94 = 994\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

18.611,979,4461	val per oz. part. gold at 900
<u>003,007,0772</u>	
18.620986.5453	do do do 900
<u>010,299,0284</u>	
18,631,285,5737	901

Copies

Minist of the United States

20 Dec. 1850.

Dear Sir,

It will be my duty, in the course of a few weeks, to make a report to the President of the

Minister of the United States,

24 - Decr 1850.

Dear Sir,

I received a few days since, from the Minister & Secy of the Mint, a letter of which I enclose a copy. The information which it conveys seems pertinent to the inquiries made in your favor of the 17th, and I know you will be gratified by its perusal.

Very respectfully,

Your faithful servant,
R. M. Patterson.

Wm. for R. Chandler }
A. R. }
Washington. }

Minist of the United States

21 Dec 1850

Dear Sir,

Our Assayer desired me to state, in reply to your favor of yesterday, that the assay & valuation of the specimens referred to will be undertaken by him with pleasure. He had some doubt, however, whether the work could be completed at the time mentioned (Thursday). The pressure of business in the office is very great, and some of your specimens, being in the rock, will have to be valued by the method of specific gravity, not a very rapid one; added to which Christmas day (Monday) is not generally devoted to work with us. He assures, however, that your wishes shall be accomplished, if possible.

Very sincerely, yours,

R. M. Patterson,

Director

Mrs G. W. Wright
Washington.

of incidental & contingent expenses, with the
proceeds thereof.

Cincinnati Dec 21 1830

Dr Patterson Dear Sir

We beg to trouble you with the enquire
with regards to the mints; terms of receiving ^{silver} old coin
by weight, and what you allow per oz. & if the old
head pistareen is worth the same as other Spanish coins
& inform us also what amounts you receive, that is, how
small amounts we can remit at any one time, & what is
the manner of your remittance whether by sight draft
or time certificate, the former would be preferable as we
can employ our ready means to good advantage. Please
state if we can be accommodated with five & ten cent
pieces in exchange for old silver coin, & how packages
should be marked when shipped

Yours obt Serv

Wright Clark & Co

Head pistareens, 105 cents per oz.

Spanish American coin, 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 116 cts per oz

House of Representatives
Washington Dec 20th 1850

My dear Doctor

I am to come in possession of a very valuable lot of gold specimens from Major Reedgold & Mr. Plume of San Francisco, and for the purpose of ascertaining their value have requested the Major to forward them from New York to your institution on Monday next.

I am extremely anxious to know their value at the earliest moment and I will regard it as a very great personal favor if you could give it to us by the Thursday following, as upon that day we have agreed to assemble in your city. On that day we have these specimens that are solid gold, ascertained by their weight and those in the rock we will have to rely upon the scientific knowledge & judgment of your experts to determine, as we desire to retain the specimens in their present condition.

Will you let me hear from you by return mail and be very well assured it will afford me the sincerest pleasure to reciprocate in any acceptable manner.

My intelligence from California & the mines is of the most satisfactory character. I hope to see you by Thursday next.

Yours in great haste
& sincerely

J. Patterson

U. S. Min. Philadelphia

J. M. Smith
(over)

P.S. By my agreement with the Major & his friend I am
 to take these specimens, at their cash weight in gold
 and return me some to get at it. the best way we
 can & have agreed to leave it to your apayers
 G.W.

4257971
 5940200
 5136350
 331045
 17751
 3548
 118
 31
 10523289

548.237
 7.318
 266
 556.521

(Strictly private.)

Mint of the United States,

10 Decr 1850

Dear Sir,

I send herewith a communication which may be considered as an official answer to your letter of yesterday, and I have been guided, by your request made on a former occasion, to give it such a form as would enable you to make use of it in your intercourse & conversation with your fellow members.

The force of logrolling, or of the "scratch my palm - He tickles your elbow" system which you advert to is I know very powerful; but had the California & New York Mint bills have been made auxiliary to each other surpasses my comprehension. There is no argument for California which is not an argument against New York; and if the former Mint be established there can never be any occasion for the latter. It is a political conjunction such as I have only once seen paralleled, and that was during the last session when the Fanatics of the North & South, of whom Hale & Davis may be considered as types, had united in brotherly union. The California Mint would no doubt be a useful establishment. Cannot it be carried independent of or played off against the other project?

Rest assured that the section of a New York Mint & the protection of the present, are practically the same measures. When I say

this it is because I assume that Congress will not support in titles
is nearly contiguous two Mints, one of which shall be comparatively
unoccupied. It needs no prophetic gift to discern which of
the two Mints would give way in the competition. Personal in-
terest in the matter I have none, since my official consequence
would, if any thing, be increased by the change, but my reason
& conscience tell me that an extensive & competent establishment
in this should not be dismantled to satisfy the arrogance of
our neighbors. I say arrogance, because since your own & the Tex-
ians project satisfy all their real wants I can attribute no
other motive.

Very respectfully,

Your Friend,

P. M. Patterson

Wm. Jos. W. Chandler

Minist of the United States,
Philadelphia, 18 Dec, 1850.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of yesterday, I have pleasure in giving you the information desired, as to the coinage in gold at this office during the past & present months, distinguishing the proportion thereof which was in the smaller pieces.

Of the November gold coinage, which reached in value to \$4,006,500, the component pieces were 196,170 ^{double} Eagles, 27,520 $\frac{1}{2}$ Eagles, and 94,800 gold dollars.

In the present month, to the close of yesterday, the gold coinage has reached to \$2,121,020, composed of 99,266 double eagles, 24,000 quarter eagles, and 54,000 gold dollars. This rate of coinage, considering that a working day has been lost on the occasion of the annual Thanksgiving, is quite equal to that of November. In the west, however, I cannot anticipate for the present month quite so large a coinage as in the past, for the reason that operations in the refining department must be suspended for more than a week, to enable the Melted & Refiner to make the annual settlement of his accounts required by law, preliminary to which he is bound to re-deliver to the Treasurer all the bullion in his possession. The Chief will also be impeded in his operations from the same cause, but not to such an extent.

then it not for these necessary interruptions the gold coinage of the present month would have probably risen to five millions.

You advert to the large proportion of double-eagles coined by us as a subject of complaint against the Mint. It is true that the bulk of our coinage is in these pieces, but I am well assured that we have thereby promoted the convenience of our depositors quite as much as our own. In respect to the kind of coins which an issue the law of 1837 provides that we shall meet the wishes of the depositor, "where expressed", unless where impracticable or inconvenient. Under the protection of this Statute we might perhaps be held justifiable, in the present unanticipated & enormous amount of our deposits, in declining to issue any other coin than the double-eagle. I am happy to state, however, that notwithstanding the pressure now on hand that we are able to meet the wishes of our depositors as to the coins which are required for their deposits. And although the proportion of our small gold coinage to the whole amount coined is trifling, yet the actual value thereof has been during the past few months enormous by quat. From September 126 to this date the value of the quarter-eagle & ^{all} dollars delivered by the Mint is \$855,000. In the whole of the past year the amount was but \$746,202, notwithstanding that the dollar piece was, from its novelty, struck in unusual quantity.

In consequence of the appreciation in the value of silver, relatively to gold, & the consequent increase in its exportation, we have reason to expect that the demand for the smaller gold coins will thereby

necessarily, will be much increased. We are making all our prepara-
 tions to meet any such demand, and do not anticipate in the future,
 any difficulty from this source. The advantage in coining large gold
 coins is, almost exclusively, that which arises from the time saved in
 their adjustment over that required for an equal value in smaller
 pieces. Each planchet of gold has, as you are aware, to be weighed or
 assayed before it is admitted to receive the impression of the die. The
 double weight ^{of the pieces} requiring each the same time for adjustment, you can read-
 ily perceive how much more rapidly a given value can be prepared for
 the coin in the former coin than in the latter. Still, the difficulties
 are readily met by an increase in the number of scales & hands
 employed. In this respect we have, within a few months past, made
 great enlargements & improvements, and have been enabled to intro-
 duce a most interesting feature into our organization by confiding to
 females the process of adjustment formerly conducted by our workmen.

In reply to the information desired by you as to the total amount
 of our coinage during the present year as compared with former years, I
 present the following statement

Total value of coinage at Philadelphia Nov 1 to 17 Dec 1850			\$24,295,000
ditto	ditto	whole year 1849	\$315,266
ditto	ditto	1848	40,002,567
ditto	ditto	1846	2,364,500
ditto	ditto	1844	2,500,423

The above have been selected as the years embracing the largest

coinage in the experience of this Mint. Our ordinary rate of coinage prior to the discovery of the California mines, was rarely above five millions per annum. It will be seen, therefore, how unprecedented has been the increase in our operations, and, I hope I may be pardoned for asking, how competent are the resources of the Mint for meeting even the most exorbitant demands which may be made upon it.

You will no doubt be interested to know how our coinage during the present year will compare with the coinage of other countries. So far as I can ascertain, the probable coinage of this Mint & Branches for 1850, which I estimate at \$24,000,000 was never exceeded at in the ~~history~~ ^{experience} of any other country except Great Britain, where on one occasion the movement amount of \$46,000,000 in gold was coined. This was in the year 1820, and was caused no doubt by Sir Robert Peel's law for the resumption of specie payments. In France the average annual coinage was, some years ago, about \$25,000,000, and the coinage there is generally very large, the effective circulation being specie.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, in his report to accommodate depositors of bullion from New York by establishing an agency there for the receipt & payment of deposits, is economical & I have no doubt it would be found practical & satisfactory. It agrees substantially as you state, with the bill offered by you at the last session & on which I formerly expressed my opinion.

Wm. L. Chandler, N. R. }
(Washington.) }

Very respectfully & truly yours
R. M. Patterson
Director

House of Representatives
Washington Dec 17 1850

D. R. M. Patterson Dear Mr. Patterson

Sir,

You will have seen by the proceedings of the House yesterday that the Bill establishing a ^{mint} in New York and California is made the order of the day for the second Tuesday in January and this by a vote strongly indicating its passage. especially when we recollect that New York has 34 votes and Rhode for her own state a small number ~~from~~ other States - Against the bargainings which gave away certain laws for certain votes. I of course cannot conceal - but against all intentions relative to the action of the House at Philadelphia I can oppose facts and these, if allowed time to operate, are shattering things - The recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury in his report published today but not yet published to the House, may have an effect upon the vote.

It is alleged that the mint has of late been almost exclusively employed in carrying out the ^{mint} dollar pieces. That to such a fact is wrong the statement of carrying two millions per month will be held out by Mr. Secretary (even if that will some misapprehensions the amount may be doubled)

will for let me know what is the state & character
of the Coinage. Particularly in regard to when the buttons
were coined and especially the result of the month
(December) work.

And also while for let me know what is the
present amount coined the Law for allow me to
compare it with the annual products of some
previous years.

The opponents have connected it with the most
New York and me in California and this
makes it still more difficult of dispute. Therefore
there is some hope that the Secretary's ~~Report~~ Report
may direct my efforts to facilitate the work which
for first to me some months since
concluding for answer.

I am very truly

your friend & servant

W. P. Chandler

Mint of the United States.

17 Dec. 1850.

Dear Sir,

Having this moment had an opportunity of furnishing your annual report to Congress, I notice the erroneous use of a technical term in that ^{part} of it which related ^{to the Mint} and trust you will excuse me for calling your attention to it. It is in that paragraph ~~where you~~ ^{reading} ~~stated~~ "if the experiments now progressing, under the authority of Congress, for testing a new process of assaying, &c. The term should be refining. The ^{first term denotes the} process which the proportion of precious metals in a definite is determined; ~~is assaying~~ the second that which the metal is brought to a standard fit for coinage. In this Mint, & perhaps in every other, these processes are always in charge of a different officer,

Very truly, yours J. S.

R. M. P.

Wm.

Wm. Thomas Forster

R. M. P.

Dear Sir,

I have received your letter of the 14th inst., in reply to mine of the 10th.

You say, that upon due reflection, you are convinced that you have no the power of giving pecuniary compensation to the Officers & Clerks beyond their established salaries for duties connected with their department."

I beg leave to explain, that I did not wish to be understood as soliciting additional pay for the performance of duties connected with my department, (though I may be excused for saying that the great number of calculations necessary for me to make every day, in order to furnish depositors with their assay memoranda, with but little delay, might well entitle me to be paid for work done at extra hours.) but that I simply asked for a compensation to be awarded me for my improved method of making calculations, by which the Abstract required by the Department and which formerly demanded much labor and time, has been dispensed with, under the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Abstract has been prepared out of the Office on two occasions, and for fifteen months past, the preparation of it has not formed any part of my official duties. Only a short time before I discovered my method to some of the Clerks of the Office, one of them had prepared a schedule of the duties to be apportioned to the Clerks, under a new arrangement,

in which the duty of preparing the Abstract was not assigned to any of the Clerks, but it was stated that some competent person might be found one of the Abint, who would prepare it for a moderate compensation.

I am persuaded that this explanation will justify me, in your estimation, in asking to be compensated for a system, which while it enabled me to perform with perfect accuracy the duties assigned me, dispensed at the same time, with a portion of Abint duties, which it has been found necessary to employ others to perform.

I beg leave also to explain that in asking for a compensation to be allowed me for my improvement, I was aware that the Salaries of the Clerks are limited by Act of Congress, the purport of my request, as I intended, was, that not only the propriety of allowing me a compensation might be considered, but that your kind aid might be secured to obtain it.

There are some instances in the Abint experience, in which some of the Clerks have been paid, at the discretion of the Director, for the performance of duties not connected with their department. I knew not whether the present case is sufficiently analogous to be provided for in the same way, but I was satisfied, when I presented the subject to your consideration on the 10th inst., that I was fully entitled to a compensation, and supposed that some proper method could be devised for securing it.

My method of calculations has cost me a great deal of laborious study to perfect, and I never had any idea of giving it away. This I distinctly stated last August,

when I first discovered it to some of the Clerks.

I presume that you are not aware, that what is accomplished by me by the use of this method, could not be obtained by the labors of any one Clerk, by any other known method; and while I say nothing about the incidental advantages to the several departments of the Abint, arising from the systematic manner, in which the deposits are calculated, I feel as though I should be unjust to myself, not to beg your favorable notice of a method so probably a saving to the Government, whereby the Abstract which has heretofore been so burdensome, has been dispensed with, altogether.

Asking your indulgence for this lengthy communication and soliciting a favorable answer, I am

Very respy, Your Obedt Servt
Chas. W. Edelman
Treasury Department
U. S. Abint

Decr 17/9

Dr.

Dr. R. M. Patterson

Director,
U. S. Abint.

Mint of the United States.
Philad^a Dec 15. 1853

Dear Sir,

My attention has been called to that portion of the letter of your New York correspondent, of the 6th inst published in your paper of the 9th inst, which relates to the Mint and its coinage. He states that Gold Bars were paid out because of the inability of the Mint to supply Coin. This is not true. Bars are only paid when required by depositors. This Mint is capable of coining any amount of Bullion with which it may be supplied. Depositors are paid as soon as their deposits are assayed, which is in One, two, or at the farthest three days, and in any denomination of Gold or Silver Coins or in Bars as they may desire. The latter are preferred when the Gold is intended for exportation, as the Depositor saves the coinage charge, which is the half of One percent.

The Mint prefers paying in coin, but we keep on hand a large supply of Bars, as well as coin in order to pay promptly every depositor.

In the Month of November, we had in our Vaults, at the following named periods, the following stated sums of Money in Coin and Bars, ready to pay out beyond what was demanded, viz:

	Paid	Coins	Total
Nov 1.	\$1,111,700	\$3,111,300	\$4,223,000
10.	172,400	3,284,600	3,457,000
21	274,500	2,000,000	2,275,000
30	446,200	2,459,800	2,906,000

The Average on hand during the month, amounted to
 \$501,200 \$2,714,050. \$3,215,250.

Being thus ready to pay any amount of coins which may be required, what can be thought of the truth and veracity of any man who will state that the Mint pays out Bars, because it is unable to pay coins!

If your correspondent had made inquiry of anyone who does business at the Mint, he would not have been led into the gross error which he has committed.

In justice to the Mint, I have to request you to correct the false statement which he has made.

I am, Sir, Respectfully
 Your Obedt Servant.

Samuel Ross Snowden
 Director of the U.S. Mint

Gen. Robt. Armstrong
 Washington
 D.C.

Mr. C. of the United States

Director's Office, Dec. 14, 1850.

Dear Sir,

I have received your letter of the 10th inst., in which you call my attention to the improvements you have made in the calculations of the Gold Reports. Your methods are ingenious and useful, and particularly by their simplifying the operation and results, that the papers upon which they are entered may be copied by the press, and substituted for the abstract required for the Department, and which formerly demanded much labor and time.

In the improvements presenting these advantages, you "deserve for my consideration the propriety of allowing you such compensation as I may judge the utility of your system merits."

Having given due reflection to the subject, I am convinced that I have not the power of giving pecuniary compensation to the Officers or Clerks beyond their established salaries, for duties connected with this Department.

Very respectfully & truly yours,

R. M. P.

Mr. Geo. W. Edelman }
Treasurer's Office Clerk }

Dec 14

it ~~could~~ be consistent with propriety to make it the
subject of compensation.

Very sincerely
your friend

R. M. P.

Dr.

J. W. Coleman, Clerk &c

M. & R. Dep^y, U.S. Mint, Dec. 12. 1830

Dear Sir,

Your communication of yesterday was duly received, conveying your instructions to me, to arrange the operations of my department in such a manner, as to close my acct. of gold bullion, & deliver up all that remains in my hands before the close of the year to the Treasurer of the Mint. Unless in case of unforeseen accidents, I shall be able to refine all the gold rec^d up to the close of November, within a week, more or less, from the close of the current year; and in this case it may require a few days beyond the opening of the year 1831 to make the final delivery of all the gold in my hands. To attempt making a close of my refining operations on gold, prior to the close of November, would cost much labor & time, & might be attended with confusion, since all the November gold is in my vault, & it would require a great deal of searching & weighing to separate the deposits up to a given time in November.

While my own personal anxiety relative to the working of my department will be greatly relieved by your present instructions may I be permitted to suggest a method of procedure by which my accounts may be settled, & yet the indebtedness of the Mint to depositors may not go on accumulating inordinately during the suspension of my operations. I have ~~three~~ distinct departments, the granulating, Refining & gold melting Dep^{ts}, with independent gangs of operatives in each. When the last portions of gold (not clippings) in my vault shall have been granulated, all the grains from

this dept^l shall be collected & delivered during some 4 or 5 days, when the workmen will have a rest of a few days more. Within three or four days after all shall have been granulated, all the gold will have passed the Parting or Refining dept^l, when the workmen in this dept^l may rest for a few days. The balance of gold being now in the Ingot melting room, from which it passes to my vault, & thence after assaying, to the Treasurer; I propose, that, without waiting for this settlement, the Treasurer shall deliver December gold, of which I will take account only, to the granulating room, to be taken ^{from} into his vault, ~~where~~ (or any other vault temporarily used for the purpose) & thence to be taken to the refining dept^l, also to be put temporarily under his charge; and I propose that this course shall be pursued until I shall have no gold remaining on my hands. I can trace out no other plan by which the Refining operations will be less interfered with, or stopped for a shorter time, than that sketched above.

The greatest difficulty of hastening my operations lies in the limited capacity & peculiar nature of the refining operations. Only a certain quantity of gold can be refined during the usual working hours of the Mint, & this quantity cannot be increased by over time or extra hours, except by almost doubling the time, so as to remove one charge from the refining vessels, & introduce a work off another charge. Now the peculiar nature of the parting process is such, that after the silver is extracted from the gold by boiling it with nitric acid, no set of men can be found, who could endure the transfer of hot nitric solutions, & precipitating the silver by salt, without previously allowing the solutions to cool, so as to throw off left vapor. ~~Now~~ It is therefore evident that the same set of hands cannot do double duty for

days successively, and I know that the tempting offer of double extra wages would not induce them to undertake the same, since they have learned by experience, that it is impossible for them to endure the exposure. On the other hand, my own security & that of the public against loss, forbid me to take many new hands suddenly into the refining dept^l, so that to engage many new operatives at once to effect a double amount of parting is regarded as injudicious & impracticable. I have therefore concluded, in order to effect as much as possible, to do double work, but not consecutively; & take a part of my force from the granulating room to assist in the extra duty.

You will bear me out in my having wished to close my accounts long since & in having progressed far towards it some time before the late Treasurer left, when my silver acct. was actually closed. My anxiety has arisen from three causes 1st because I have not witnessed the closing of a gold acct. & do not therefore know what my liabilities ought to be.

2nd because the operations of this Mint during the past year have been unprecedented in minting operations, as I have reason to believe, in the world, I mean in relation to refining gold more especially.

3rd because a part of the means, allowed former Mint Refiners for making up their acct^s. to bring them within legal wages, has been withheld in my case, on the supposition that there would be no need of it; whereas, contrary to the expectation of all, nearly all the gold rec^d has had to pass through the Parting Process, in which more loss or wastage is necessarily involved than in merely melting ~~all~~ foreign coin or fine gold, which was the principal duty of my

predecessors in office.

You can therefore readily understand my anxiety to have a settlement, & nothing but the urgent increased pressure of Deposits keeping my Dept up to its highest working capacity has prevented my strenuously urging a settlement previous to this time.

I have the honor to be, dear Sir,
yours with high esteem

Jas Borth

P. M. Patterson, Esq

Director U. S. Mint

Philadelphia

12 Dec. 1850

Dec 12

A. S. Smith

A. S. F.

Don. C. Smith

James

Mint of the United States.

11 Decr 1859.

Dear Sir,

The inconveniences which will arise from the settlement of your gold account at the close of this year have led me to consider, with some anxiety, whether we could legally postpone the matter to a period of less pressure upon our time. My conclusion is that the law upon this subject is too imperative to be overlooked. The words are "that at least once in every year, at such time as the Director shall appoint, the Master & Refiner shall deliver up to the Treasurer all the bullion in his possession, in order that his accounts may be settled up to that time". In relation to the silver bullion this duty has already been performed, and I have now to request that you will make the necessary arrangements also to settle the gold account to the close of the present year.

To effect this with least inconvenience to the public I suggest that every exertion be made, by continuing the work in your department beyond Mitter's hours, or into the night, to supply the Chief Coiner with such an amount of ingots as will enable him to continue his operations, if possible, without interruption. Any extra expense growing out of such extra labor is hereby authorized of me.

Yours, &c. &c.

Very sincerely & faithfully yours,
R. M. Patterson,
Director

Mint of the United States

11 Decr 1850.

Dear Sir,

A slight illness of the Director has prevented either
presenting a reply by himself to your letter of the 28, but
I feel that a longer delay would be unaccounted for and
propose to reply to your queries.

The law in regard to the alloy of gold coins is that
it "shall be of silver & copper, provided that the silver do
not exceed one half of the whole alloy". By regulation from
the Treasury Department we now charge 129 cents for every ounce
of silver alloy & 2 cents for copper.

The largest amount of charge for silver alloy admissible
is, according to the above regulation (i.e. of the standard weight
of the deposits at 129, & this is the amount now charged by
us. The smallest charge we have ever made was for $\frac{1}{1000}$, but
this was given up in, I think, March last, & $\frac{1}{1000}$ was substituted
& remained in force till the late change. There needs
any at the present time the full legal charge may be, it is of
course mortifying to us to be compelled to stand to it, & we shall
return to a lower basis with the least possible delay.

The unsatisfactoriness of depositing silver at the Mint, owing

to the want of silver currency is a great, at present, would
require to be corrected by a change in the weight of the sub-
stance in use, for which the aid of thought seems enough
for such a cause. Nothing of this kind is, however, in
our power without an enactment of Congress. It may be
doubted, however, whether the temporary present undervaluation
of silver is not temporary, owing to some local disturbance of
the relation of the metals growing out of the state of affairs in
the continent of Europe & the uneasiness caused by the great
gold production of California & Siberia. Many distinguished persons
are convinced that a few years will see the old balance of the
precious metals restored. We have reliable statistics here, to
lead us to believe that the production of silver is greatly in-
creased within a few years. Unless therefore the gold produc-
tion of gold should remain permanently at its present large
amount (a very doubtful matter considering the exhaustibility
of gold washings as proved by the experience of other regions)
we think it reasonable that the known abundance in the dis-
tinct gold & silver mines will soon compensate the present in-
equality of the two metals.

Your explanation in regard to the propriety of the
use of gold and very satisfactory

Very sincerely

W. B. Howard, Esq.

Robert B. Allen

Charleston December 10. 1850

Honble

Robert M. Patterson

Director of the Mint U. S.

Dear Sir

I avail myself of an early opportunity after my return home, to comply with your request of sending you an engraved likeness of my late Father Chancellor De Saussure, Director of the Mint U. S. in the year 1795. This engraving was taken from his portrait painted when he was about 70 years of age, & formed part of the vignette of a Bank Bill of \$⁶. 62. In consequence of forgery, the Bank bills were afterwards withdrawn from circulation, & the plates destroyed.

Enclosed are also Copies, of

1. Letter from Edmund Randolph, Secretary of State of U. S., tendering my Father the appointment of Director.
2. His Commission as Director.
3. Autograph Letter from President Washington to him, on his resignation.

These documents are of no value in a public view, but I trust you will pardon the filial veneration which would preserve, and desire to record, these mementos of a Parents' worth.

With high respect, Dear Sir

Yours Obedt

H. A. De Saussure

Dear Sir,

I believe you are aware that I elaborated, some months ago, a method, by which the calculations of the gold deposits are made with such accuracy, that the sheet upon which I enter them, answer the double purpose of being copied by the Press for a permanent Record retained at the Mint, and of serving as a substitute for the Abstract, to be sent to the Audited Department, which formerly required several weeks of constant labor to prepare.

Such is my confidence in the correctness of this system of calculations, that I am willing to be responsible for any errors in my work.

At my suggestion, these improvements are now in use.

When I first communicated this system, in August last, to some of the Clerks in the Mint, I took occasion to say, that I was willing to give the Mint the benefit of my labors for a proper compensation.

My object, in this communication, is to submit, for your consideration, the propriety of allowing me such compensation as you may judge the utility of my system merits, of which a correct estimate may, doubtless, be formed from the last month's experience, during which time I have employed it for the benefit of the Mint.

I am,

Very Respectfully,
Yours Obedt. Servt.

W. R. Patterson,
Director,
U. S. Mint

Geo. W. Edelman
Treasury Office Clerk
U. S. Mint
Dec. 10. 1852

Mint of the United States,

9 Dec 1890.

Gent.,

In reply to your request for an explanation of the causes of the change noticed by you, in our Mint charges, I have to state that the basis of the charge for silver alloy has been changed, so as to enable the Melters & Refiners to cope with the unprecedented amount of our deposits. The law permitted us to have $\frac{100}{1000}$ of silver in our ingots as alloy, crediting depositors with all the silver in their deposits & charging them with the silver alloy used at \$1.29 per oz. Until very lately we have never taken the latitude allowed us by the law, & the alloy charge has in consequence been proportionately diminished. As a very short time, say for the remainder of the present year, we propose to resume the legal basis, with some confidence that we shall thereby be enabled to return to a greater promptness in our payments, perhaps even doing to the depositor in interest more than he stands to lose by the change.

Very respectfully,

R. M. Patterson,

Director

Wm. H. Kelley & Co

WEEKS, KELLEY & CO., Specie, Bank Note and Collection House,

43 Wall Street, (Journey Court) New York,

Dec 7 1850

E. C. Hale Esq

Dear Sir

Yours

Herewith please find for Comings

203 $\frac{45}{100}$ of California Gold

Rupturing

Wm. Kelley & Co

By Estephens

We notice a change in your charge for parting &
alloy will you please explain the cause.
& oblige

No. 8818



Treasury Department
First Auditor Office

December 5th 1855

Sir

I have this day received a package containing
certain Mint Receipts paid by Col. Snowden late
Treasurer, together with your letter of 4th inst.

Respectfully

Yours obt. Servt

J. Q. Smith
1st Auditor

To

Robert M. Patterson Esq
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia

Mint of the United States,

4 Decr 1850. ~

Sir,

I forward to you, by to days mail, a package containing certain Mint Receipts paid by Col. Snowden, our late Treasurer, at the Assistant Treasury in New York, in September last. They form part of the vouchers of his Bullion Account for the 3^d quarter of 1850, already transmitted to you; but having been paid out of the usual routine were unfortunately overlooked until now. Mr. Snowden having removed from Philadelphia, I have taken leave to address you in his stead, upon this occasion.

Very respectfully,

Your faithful servant

R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Thomas C. Smith, Esq
Act Auditor,
Washington

4.46

18037

0.202

6404

1.8449446

1.98298551

2.22307676

2.35244814

2.45661659

2.55100734

2.69772856

3.06752015

3.47039136

3.74692143

4.02702307

4.31232577

4.60830636

4.99987699

4.72470651

4.88574392

334.89

2,547.90

3,692.28

478270

105,229.57

642.632.47

946.575.74

1,22878134

724

1237
1442
1717
2002
2287
2572
2857
3142
3427
3712
4002
4287
4572
4857
5142
5427
5712
6002
6287
6572
6857
7142
7427
7712
8002
8287
8572
8857
9142
9427
9712
10002

9.60

Minist of the United States
3 Decr 1850.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 30th ult in which you state the receipt of my letter of the 25th with statistics relating to the deposits, earnings & at the Mint, and request me to bring down the statement as to the amount of Gold of United States Production to the close of Nov 30th.

It is with regret that I have to state that it is not of my power to give this information. The deposits made at this Mint during the last month, probably not \$1,000,000 are not yet assayed & calculated, so that the register of your Mint remains incomplete. From the Branch-Mints I do not expect reports till about the middle of the month. All New Orleans in particular some days must elapse after the close of a month before the report can be prepared for me.

In a general way I may state that the deposits of United States gold at this Mint during November will probably reach \$4,000,000, only a few hundred dollars of which is not California. All New Orleans they will receive, I suppose, about \$1,000,000 of the same bullion. The smaller Mints receive about \$50,000 monthly of Southern gold.

Very respectfully, your faithful servant
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Am. Mining Co.

Mint of the United States,

3 Dec. 1850.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of yesterday making inquiries as to the amount of bullion & foreign coin received at the Mint from New York, distinguishing in such as was transferred on government account, & stating the cost of such transfer, for the year ending 30 Oct. 1850.

Our register of deposits does not enable us to state, with certainty the direction by which they are forwarded to the Mint during the year to which you have referred, however, inasmuch as by far the largest part of our deposits was in California gold, which is brought to the country in the New York line of steamers, we know to a great extent the direction from which most of our bullion was derived. The bullion of the authorities stated we may be equally certain was not received through New York. Of the foreign coin & bullion constituting the remaining third of our deposits, we know that a certain proportion was derived from the Assistant Secretary in New York, but the source of the balance cannot be ascertained. It is probable, however, that the most of it has been sent from that city.

The annexed statement, founded on the above data, is the nearest approximation which can be made toward the information you desire.

Res. Thos. Corwin, }
Sec. of Treasury. }

Very respectfully
your faithful servant
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Statement of the amount of foreign coin received at the Mint, for seignage, on Government account, via New York, during the year ending 30 Oct. 1850, with the cost of transportation

Foreign coin received	\$379,020
American do	<u>\$25,355</u>
Whole amount received	<u>\$704,375</u>
Cost of transportation of whole amount	<u>\$264.</u>

Statement of Gold & Silver Bullion & Coins received at the
Mint of the United States, during the year ending Oct
30, 1850, with an estimate of the amount sent via New York

The total California gold received during the above period was	\$25,000,572	
Of which there is supposed to have been received from other sources than New York	<u>1,000,572</u>	
Total Calif gold received via New York		\$24,000,000
Further gold received	156,306	
Amounts other than New York, by	<u>156,000</u>	
service through New York		656
Foreign coins & bullion received in gold	1,494,493	
From other sources than New York	594,493	
received through New York, viz		
from which they were sold		
amounts	<u>500,000</u>	900,000
Total silver deposited during above period	\$635,262	
Supposed to have been derived from other sources than New York	300,000	
received through New York, viz.		
Silver in California gold & silver		
Other silver	<u>15,262</u>	<u>305,262</u>
Total deposits derived from New York		\$24,305,262
do do other sources		<u>2,005,065</u>
Total amount deposited		\$26,310,327

Mint of the United States
3 Dec. 1850.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of yesterday, calling my attention to an error in the tables of coinage lately sent to you. It arose from omitting to enter, in the coinage of the present year at the N. A. Branch Mint, 42,000 pieces in silver dollars. The aggregate of the dollar columns is therefore 12,000.

Very respectfully,

Your faithful servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Hon. Thomas Brown,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Minst of the United States

3 Dec. 1850.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your
communication of the 30th ulto, in which you ask
from me a statement bringing down the table
I have

Calc. 25,000,572
 other. 156,756
 1,494,497

State. 26,651,451

in New York
 not do
 Cinc. of foreign bullion, which demand not known,
 the greater part probably from N. Y. ^{373,020} ~~to 700,000~~ certainly
 so being ^{logarithm} demand from the short. Term

Salin. no	22,630	5,171
	27,478	5,205
	52,913	11,740
	29,690	7,070
	99,707	14,153
	17,390	9,482
	47,240	10,713
	40,270	16,000
	50,106	17,454
	10,097	17,663
	55,427	23,142
	52,774	23,773
		24,246

Salin

State 635,262 176,229 in Calc. gold

4459,033 other silv

add 520972
 from N. Y. 300000

1,000,572
 150,
 174,417
 700,
2,045,065

27,286,713

Minist of the United States,

3 Decr 1850.

Dear Sir,

I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt, from you of the elaborate & well considered argument against the suggestion which I took the liberty of offering upon your bill in reference to import for circulation, and I am gratified to find that in certain particulars your views have been modified upon the reflections which you have further devoted to the subject. I regret to see that there exists a broad, & I fear irreconcilable, difference of opinion between us in regard to a fundamental feature of the bill, namely as to the propriety of giving to import an adjustment of weight, fineness, alloy, & impression, analagous to that in a coin. Considering it to be practicable, I cannot see in what particular it would be advantaged over bars of varying weights & fineness, in which the value is accurately stated. Such bars would be only for large commercial transactions, & not for circulation, in the ordinary course of the trade.

I may have used too strong language in characterizing any of the provisions of your bill as impracticable, & still I must retain the opinion that the difficulties of its execution would be so great as to afford no facilities over the present coinage system. Should your bill, however, pass into a law, be assured that every effort will be made by us to give it such an execution as will meet your wishes.

Yours, Wm. M. Fessenden
U. S. Senate.

Very respectfully,
R. M. Patterson,
(Director.)

Statement of the amount of foreign coin re-
ceived at the Mint for coinage, on Government
orders, viz. Standard, during the year ending
1870, with the cost of transportation

Foreign coin received

\$379,020

Standard gold

315,355

Standard silver

\$704,503

Total of foreign coin of what amount

\$264.

New York Dec. 27. 1855

R. M. Patterson M. D.
Director U.S. Mint
Phil^a

Dear Sir,

The engagements of business and a slight personal illness have caused me delaying to this date to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of 1st ultimo; they were perused with much pleasure, and foremost I bid you to accept my acknowledgements for the assay of the Silver Bullion from Central America as also for the sample of the inferior kind of California gold, procured through the kindness of the assistant assayer, the balance of value between which two was duly handed to me.

I have specially noticed and fully concur with your remarks regarding the expediency of abating the refining charges on deposits of foreign silver coin and should be very glad to know the earliest consistent movement, when any radical remedy, effecting the want of balance of gold and silver - might take place.

Respecting my remarks, as to the relative profitability of sending gold dust to London or to the U.S. Mint, I must have been misunderstood, or more probably expressed myself incorrectly, speaking of the assertions of some public journals, - that it was more profitable for

N. Y. merchants, to send dust to London, than lose
the interest caused by the delay in the mint. I meant
to maintain the negative and to say that the dust
being once here, it was by two per cent more profitable
to send it to the mint.

I now also have the pleasure of receipt of yours of 29th ult^o
and have noticed contents - whenever your leisure admits
of it, I would like to know in exact figures the latitude
of silver alloy allowed by law.

Very Respectfully
Yours most obed^t serv^t
Bernard Duv

Post Office
Richmond Va
Dec 2^d 1834

Dear Sir.

I Enclosed to you on the 16th Check No 907^x on the Bank of North America for \$200. for which I desired you would send by Adams 100 p^{cs} of value of Cents & 100 in Quarters & half Dollars. At the time I have heard nothing from you, & am pleased to learn my request to be complied with at your earliest convenience for we are greatly in need of Change.

Very Respectfully
Y^r obt^{servt}
Thos^r B. Biggio
P.M.

R. M. Patterson Esq.
Director

U. S. Mint.
Philad^a

& Drawn by Cashier of
the Farmers Bank of Virginia

Webb's Station.

Decemr 2. 1830.

Dear Sir

You will find in the vault of the Treasury office three small pine boxes unmarked, placed there by Prof R. S. M^r Callok which contain three hundred copies of the "Manual of Tables to be used by the inspectors of Spirits." Will you do me the favor to have them properly addressed to me at the Coast Survey Office and sent at your earliest convenience by Adams & Co. express -

Yours truly

A. W. Back

Supt. Weights & Measures.

M^r. R. M. Patterson

Director. U.S. Mint.

Treasury Department
30 November 1850

Sir,

I desire a statement shewing
the amount of bullion and foreign
coin received at the Mint from
New York, including the amounts
sent via New York - for coinage
recoinage or assay - distinguishing
of such amount that belonging
to government and the aggregate
expenses of such government ^{coin & foreign} ~~to~~
and from New York - for the year
ending 30 October 1850.

You will please forward this
statement, if possible, by return
mail.

I am resp^t
Yr obt^d &
Thoburn

Dr R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint
Phil^a

Secy of the Treasury